

FY 2011 Annual Report

(Includes FY 2010 Inventory of Programs)



**Interagency Working Group
on U.S. Government-Sponsored
International Exchanges and Training**

FOREWORD

“We will also pursue new ways of doing business that help us bring together like-minded people and nations to solve the pressing problems we all face. We will reform and update international institutions, and we’ll use 21st century statecraft to extend the reach of our diplomacy beyond the halls of government office buildings.”

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton
The First Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review

The mandate of the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs is particularly relevant today. Operating in a resource-constrained environment, we must work together to find ways to leverage our limited resources and to extend the reach and impact of our international exchange and training programs.

To find more efficient ways to advance U.S. interests, I have worked to fully engage senior interagency representation on the IAWG to ensure that international exchange and training programs are well-focused, targeted, and complementary.

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training are an important enterprise – one that connects the American people to the global community in a thoughtful and meaningful way. The *FY 2011 Annual Report* documents the scope and breadth of these federal programs.

To support and advance U.S. national interests, it is with great appreciation that I thank all who are working to make U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs the best they can be.

Sincerely,

Ann Stock
Chair, IAWG

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2011 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2010 Inventory of Programs*.

The IAWG was created by the President in 1997 and mandated by Congress the following year to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. Over the course of fourteen years, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and has developed products and services to meet IAWG goals.

This report is divided into three primary chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Year in Review* – outlines IAWG activities in FY 2011 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2010 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information from 63 federal departments and agencies on 246 international exchange and training programs, involving nearly three million participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$1.8 billion.
- *Chapter 3: Duplication Assessment* – addresses the IAWG executive and legislative mandates to assess duplication and overlap among federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The organizational structure of the *Inventory of Programs* does not allow easy comparisons of similar programs. This chapter reorganizes exchange and training programs into five broad thematic/methodological categories and discusses the potential for duplication within each category.

The *Annual Report* also contains a series of appendices that contain additional details on the IAWG and its activities and supplemental information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2011 marks the fourteenth year that the IAWG has served as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. Over the course of this past fiscal year, the IAWG focused on expanding its inventory of federal exchange and training programs, engaging new IAWG member organizations, and reengaging senior level representation and interagency dialogue on U.S. strategy and activities related to the conduct of international exchange and training programs.

The IAWG strives to break down barriers to interagency communication and to promote a sense of community among federal program sponsors. By promoting open communication and cooperation, we can meet our primary goal: to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

IAWG MANDATE

The IAWG was established in 1997 to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.¹ Currently, a total of 15 federal departments and 48 independent agencies submit data to and cooperate with the IAWG in conducting their international exchange and training activities. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within ECA.

The IAWG was originally tasked to:

- Collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchange and training programs.
- Promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.
- Identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in

¹ The IAWG was created by Executive Order 13055 (July 15, 1997). In 1998, the IAWG's mandate was codified in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f) and (g)).

Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

- Develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10% cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.
- Develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.
- Conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address these mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad and diverse membership. Federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs all share the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, and to foster mutual understanding. However, these programs are as varied as the U.S. Government organizations that sponsor them and each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandate of the sponsoring organization. Programs cover topics in a myriad of fields and disciplines and target populations in nearly every country of the world. Program participants range from youths to seasoned professionals.

This diversity strengthens the role these programs play in meeting the full range of U.S. foreign policy objectives. To account for the complexity of the federal exchange and training arena and to respond to the needs and priorities of federal program administrators, the IAWG will meet its goals by:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.
- Building a community to share ideas on best practices and challenges.
- Promoting results-based program management.
- Develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy.
- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging private sector funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

Key IAWG activities and accomplishments for the past year are outlined below.

REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

A primary role of the IAWG is to collect data, analyze, and report on the activities of U.S. Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training. This report presents consolidated data on all FY 2010 program submissions and the associated findings and analysis on this information. The system and tools used by the IAWG are key components in the data collection, information management, and reporting process.

Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting

The IAWG issues an annual call for data to all federal organizations that sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities. The IAWG compiles and reviews the data and generates the annual *Inventory of Programs*, which is included in Chapter 2 of this report.

The IAWG uses the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via an online remote data entry system. Members can also use the FEDS system to generate reports on data collected by the IAWG.

The FEDS system enables the IAWG to create reports and studies and to evaluate any potential for duplication or overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve members of the federal international exchange and training community, as well as other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public. It is also a repository of U.S. Government efforts to conduct international relations through exchanges and training.

Data Collection and FEDS System Changes

FEDS tracks programs on a fiscal year basis, including program participant counts, participant fields of employment and fields of activity, sources of funding, strategic goals, and other corollary data.

FEDS enables the creation of the inventory of federal programs that are incorporated within this annual report. It also provides, as needed, ad hoc reports related to inquiries about U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. Annual tabulations now include hundreds of exchange and training programs that total millions of participants and billions of dollars in total funding.

As reported in 2010, FEDS is undergoing upgrades. The data entry component was upgraded and moved to a web-based application that has been operating smoothly. The

administrative and reporting components, along with the database, still need to be upgraded. This upgrade is contingent on resource and funding availability.

Clearinghouse Website

The IAWG website, located at www.iawg.gov, provides a single access point for both interagency members and the general public. This point of entry provides access to all IAWG Annual Reports, links to member and cooperating agencies, links to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in international exchanges and training, and access to a range of other reports related to administering and coordinating international exchange and training programs.

Interagency members can also access a password-protected members-only section where they can access the IAWG's repository of data in order to generate standard reports on specific programs or customized reports on the full range of federal exchange and training activities.

Funding has been secured to establish the requirements for and to begin development of a more dynamic and updated website.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

The IAWG strives to build a strong community of practice through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed. Building international exchange and training programs through partnerships is an important way to leverage limited resources. Partnerships are a central tenet of this administration's foreign engagement efforts.

Promoting Public-Private Partnerships and Leveraging Resources

The U.S. Government must partner with other entities and leverage resources to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The U.S. Department of State defines a partnership as "a collaborative working relationship with nongovernmental partners in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities, are mutually determined and decision-making is shared. Successful partnerships are characterized by complementary equities, openness and transparency, mutual benefit, shared risks and rewards, and accountability."²

Opportunities for private sector involvement in a partnership with the U.S. Government are available in a wide variety of international exchange and training programs conducted in more than 160 countries around the world. Private sector organizations

² The definition may be found in the *Guide to Partnering* section of the Global Partnership Initiative website located at <http://www.state.gov/s/partnerships/guide/index.htm>.

can further their corporate social responsibility goals through focused investments in these programs. In turn, these partnerships extend the reach of these important programs.

Partnerships involve a mutual exchange of ideas, information, and services. Some partnerships may involve funding and in-kind donations while others can solely be based upon shared interest.

The examples below help identify how partnerships can be constructed.

- Partnering on a program – Public-private partnerships can create opportunities to advance U.S. interests programmatically that are better done through a partnership rather than working alone.
- Partnering on an event – Public-private partnerships can be formed to commemorate or recognize a specific cause or event.
- Resource sharing – Public-private partnerships can allow an agency to enhance its ability to fulfill a stated objective by sharing financial burdens with the private sector.
- Shared policy objective – Public-private partnerships can address a specific, discrete policy issue either within a country or internationally.
- Enhanced U.S. reputation visibility – Public-private partnerships can enhance the reputation or visibility of the United States on a certain issue.

One can learn more about public-private partnerships by clicking on <http://www.state.gov/s/partnerships/> and make contact with staff engaged in facilitating and building model partnerships. This site also provides tools and resources for interagency practitioners, including links to other networks.

PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG is charged with developing ways to promote greater efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of international exchanges and training. The IAWG provides organizations with guidelines and resources on developing measures that can be tailored to discrete program goals and objectives. It also promotes greater understanding and cooperation among U.S. Government departments and agencies that fund and/or run international exchange and training programs.

Develop a Coordinated and Cost-Effective Strategy

Over the course of this year, the IAWG has worked to establish and implement a strategic plan to address a number of IAWG mandated issues. To kick off this endeavor,

Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs and Chair of the IAWG, Ann Stock, convened a plenary of the IAWG in July 2011 to reengage high-level representation on the working group. The plenary promoted interagency dialogue and coordinated interaction on U.S. strategy and activities related to the conduct of international exchange and training programs.

Present were senior representatives from all invited departments and agencies. These included the IAWG mandated members of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, the Department of Justice, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Also present were senior representatives from the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Transportation, as well as from the Peace Corps, the National Science Foundation, the United States Institute of Peace, and the Office of Management and Budget.

In her remarks, Assistant Secretary Stock noted that international exchanges and training programs are at the heart of Secretary Clinton's foreign policy vision for 21st century statecraft. Secretary Clinton calls on us to use "smart power" to engage other countries and people around the world.³ In accordance with that vision, agencies need to work together to leverage resources, avoid any overlap or duplication of activities, and ensure programs are consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals. The Administration's approach of utilizing diplomacy, development, and defense to achieve our top foreign policy priorities is common ground for this dialogue.

Assistant Secretary Stock pointed out that we must take advantage of our respective agency capabilities to share best practices, to set clear goals and priorities, and to hold ourselves accountable. Her goal, as Chair of the IAWG, is to reengage primary decision makers at every federal agency represented. By reinvigorating interagency cooperation, agencies together can have a greater impact.

In a facilitated dialogue between the twelve agencies present, along with OMB, a discussion on common issues and challenges followed. The group discussed ways to improve coordination and cooperation between agencies, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of exchange and training programs, and to reduce any overlap or redundancy in programming. Every agency actively participated in the discussion and a number of issues were raised.

Topics included program evaluation, monitoring, and performance measurement; concepts, terms, metrics, and standards; alumni development and programming to lengthen the tail of exchanges; interagency database development; electronic data collection; embassy clearinghouse functions; public-private partnerships; visas and regulations; program participant, program volunteer, and program organization issues and challenges; program participant selection and moving beyond the elites; best practices; strategic interagency planning and coordination; strategies for analyzing and

³ In her confirmation testimony, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton stated "...We must use what has been called 'smart power,' the full range of tools at our disposal — diplomatic, economic, military, political, legal, and cultural — picking the right tool, or combination of tools, for each situation. With smart power, diplomacy will be the vanguard of foreign policy."

reducing any program duplication and overlap of functions; ways to leverage competencies and investments; cost-benefit analysis; participant tracking and program reporting; shaping budgets and providing justifications and narratives; and promoting understanding, relevance, and importance of international exchange and training programs and activities to U.S. foreign policy. At future meetings, select topics will be reviewed and discussed further.

Some key points from the plenary are as follows:

In order to more effectively implement the whole of government approach, the IAWG recommended that the senior level plenary session be hosted once a year.

It was also recommended that meetings open to all interested members be hosted on a quarterly basis to shape and expand the dialogue on relevant topics. Proposed topics included evaluation and performance measurement; alumni development and engagement; public-private partnerships; and shaping the narrative.

The plenary members decided that the IAWG Fall Forum topic would focus on developing a more unified message about the role, impact, and benefit of international exchange and training programs. The synopsis of this forum is in the section on meeting U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives.

Substantive IAWG member participation is important to ensure broad sharing of ideas and best practices in the conduct of international exchange and training programs. This includes eliminating any duplication of effort or overlap in activities.

Finally, all reporting agencies need to ensure they submit complete, accurate, and timely submissions on their respective international exchange and training programs and activities, and provide clarification when necessary or appropriate. All submitted data is now provided to the National Archives and used in Presidential and Congressional reports.

Promoting Results-Based Program Management

The IAWG continues to work on promoting results-based program management for international exchange and training programs.

Throughout the past year, IAWG staff met with agency stakeholders, served on panels, and provided guidance on program management. IAWG staff has provided resources on program evaluation and performance measurement as well as other tools and metrics. The IAWG also responded to inquiries for assistance from the private sector, providing data and findings on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs for the purpose of program analysis and statistics.

The IAWG continues to participate in the Data.gov initiative, which strives to achieve greater government transparency by providing public access to high value, machine readable datasets. Read more about the initiative at: <http://www.data.gov/>.

The IAWG contributed to the Data.gov initiative by providing regionally-based data submissions on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. There are several different ways to locate this data, but one approach to find these submissions is by going to <http://www.data.gov/catalog>, selecting the Raw Data tab, and conducting a keyword search for “international exchanges and training.” It can also be found under the raw data search by agency (select Department of State).

Finally, the IAWG continues to work closely with both U.S. and foreign embassies, serving as a resource on issues related to the development, implementation, and management of international exchange programs.

MEETING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

International exchange and training programs provide opportunities for people from different cultures to explore common interests, transfer knowledge and skills, and enhance mutual understanding. They can serve as a foundation for improved international relations and partnerships as well as furthering U.S. foreign policy objectives. The IAWG responds to and supports U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives by nurturing and improving the efficiency of international exchange and training programs.

Demonstrating the Role of Exchanges and Training in U.S. Foreign Policy

In response to a recommendation of the IAWG Plenary, a Fall Forum of the IAWG was held in October. The forum facilitated a dialogue to promote a more unified message on the role, impact, and benefit of international exchange and training programs. In this current budget climate, finding a way to proactively shape the narrative on international exchanges and training is very important. It helps to tell the story of these programs as well as to ensure that it is a good story to tell. This includes working together to minimize any duplication and overlap of effort, eliminate inefficiencies, and highlight the relevance and effectiveness of these programs.

Cosponsored by and held at the U.S. Institute of Peace, the format for this event was a panel of experts from both the public and private sectors. Representatives from most IAWG contributing agencies participated in this event.

It was noted that international exchange and training programs are used by U.S. agencies as diplomatic tools to engage foreign audiences. Each program supports U.S. foreign policy, albeit in its own way. That is the common thread. However, how can we increase the reach and impact of international exchanges and training? How can we make them more efficient and effective in meeting Congressional and programmatic mandates? And, how can we present a more unified, whole of government, approach to international exchanges and training that better reflects the relevance and effectiveness of these programs? So, the key question is “How can we do it better?”

Panelist comments and recommendations included the following:

-
- Considering the extremely tight budget environment with which we are faced, agencies should look at how to modify regulations to improve opportunities to work with the private sector. Government needs to learn to work more effectively with the private sector and build private sector support rather than work in isolation.
 - Agencies also need to develop a better understanding of foreign partners and their perspectives, particularly from the basis of culture, to facilitate more accurate interpretation of issues and assessment of problems that need to be addressed.
 - Agencies must demonstrate the value of their international exchange and training programs, particularly in how they support core missions and enhance U.S. national security. Measurement is critical. Empirical evidence is key to the demonstration of program value and utility.
 - In addition to showing the merit of programs, agencies need to clearly and concisely define the core message of “what they do” so that people, particularly those who may have never heard about their programs, understand why they are important. Agencies cannot be silent.
 - Many of the challenges we face in government today are similar to some of the challenges faced 10-15 years ago. However, social media is changing the way we operate, or should operate. We need to recognize this and respond appropriately.
 - It is particularly important to explain how and why international exchanges and training are important to U.S. national security interests. The key is to show why a program is unique, its impact, and what it does for the United States. And in order to “tell the story” persuasively, it must be very specific.
 - Frame issues within the right context. Emphasize specific stories in the narrative to show how the program makes a difference. In framing the narrative, provide a specific story with each example to demonstrate the benefits and impact of the program.
 - Describe partnerships and relationships developed through programs. Show the relevance of programs and how they make a difference. Provide tangible evidence of how, for example, programs help to counter violent extremism. Ultimately, show how and why an investment in a program is an investment in U.S. national security and outline the effects and any significant impact of program elimination.
 - Interagency collaboration is a challenge, but the collective work of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training is greater than the sum of its parts. By working together we can reduce overlap and duplication of effort.

Finally, it was noted that U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs allow us to connect and communicate with people in other countries in a way that no other kind of diplomacy can. The programs foster personal and professional contacts that mature into long-term friendships and partnerships across borders. These programs increase the likelihood for people to find common ground and ways to collaborate to solve shared issues and challenges.

Section 108A Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA)

The IAWG staff plays an administrative role in establishing international exchange programs for members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress, which are funded by foreign governments. This includes fielding inquiries about Section 108A of MECEA from representatives of foreign governments, Members of Congress and their staffs, other members of the U.S. Government, as well as from the general public.

Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA) of 1961, as amended, (also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act), provides the U.S. Department of State with the authority to approve foreign government-funded cultural exchange programs in which federal employees may be authorized to participate.

A Section 108A MECEA agreement is intended to set in place a formal long-term exchange program between the requesting government and the United States, with established purposes, goals, and activities. Approved cultural exchange programs typically include visits and interchanges of leaders, experts with specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons. These programs are conducted to assist in increasing mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

The IAWG works very closely with a number of U.S. and foreign embassies to develop exchange programs authorized under Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act. The IAWG staff also collaborates with country desk officers from all the regional offices at the Department of State to respond to inquiries and formal requests, vets decisions with a legal component with the Office of the Legal Advisor at the Department of State, and engages in dialogues with members of the House and Senate Ethics Committees about specific visits, program requests, and/or program issues, such as the creation of a travel policy for Section 108A MECEA programs.

There are now over 80 approved Section 108A MECEA programs representing over 50 different countries and governments (some governments have multiple agreements). New program requests, as well as renewal, modification, or termination of existing programs, are anticipated within the next year.

Strategic Goals Addressed by Exchange and Training Programs

The IAWG asked federal program sponsors to report the association that their programs have with U.S. foreign policy and, in particular, the strategic framework outlined in the

joint U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012*.⁴

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2010 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan's* goals.⁵ Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: Achieving Peace and Security	48%	Strategic Goal 5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance	22%
Strategic Goal 2: Governing Justly and Democratically	32%	Strategic Goal 6: Promoting International Understanding	54%
Strategic Goal 3: Investing in People	45%	Strategic Goal 7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	11%
Strategic Goal 4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	51%		

⁴ The document can be viewed in its entirety at <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat>. This Joint Strategic Plan is in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

⁵ The framework comprises seven key goals and 26 strategic priorities that represent the core of the plan's transformational diplomacy efforts.

CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Congress and the President require the IAWG to compile an annual inventory of federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The inventory provides detailed information that enables interested stakeholders to keep abreast of new and continuing program initiatives. It is used as a resource for developing country- and region-specific program overviews, as a research tool for benchmarking against existing successful federal programs, and as a means of identifying and addressing any duplicative program initiatives. By increasing the information available to program administrators, the inventory facilitates program coordination and helps organizations to maximize the resources available to them.

The IAWG's mandate defines U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities as the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds. This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address foreign policy goals using a variety of approaches and methodologies. The majority of federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works closely with these organizations to illustrate the depth and breadth of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and to demonstrate the important role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic objectives and goals.

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG issues an annual call for data to federal organizations that administer or participate in international exchange and training programs. Our goal is to capture the most complete and accurate data available. We have undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding our outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing our data collection system, and soliciting feedback from our contacts at the various cooperating agencies. It is an ongoing process that has yielded increased data reporting compliance from our partner organizations.

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly. Programs might include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who get virtual training such as digital video conferences and distance

FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

learning programs. By including these programs and their participants, the IAWG (1) recognizes cost-saving methodologies that are increasingly employed by federal organizations and (2) can create the most comprehensive and complete accounting of federal international exchange and training programs possible.

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. Most organizations contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available to them. However, many of these organizations are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. Therefore, the IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden and improve internal data management activities. Unfortunately, data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG and inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

The IAWG's data collection, management, and reporting system, the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) not only enables the IAWG to create the annual *Inventory of Programs*, but also provides partner agencies with the ability to directly access IAWG data and create ad hoc reports that can be tailored to focus on specific sponsoring agencies, world regions or countries, and foreign policy goals. The IAWG also uses FEDS to create customized reports and briefings for federal organizations, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations.

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SUMMARY OF FY 2010 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs⁶	246
Departments/Agencies Reporting	63 (15 Departments and 48 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants⁷	2,977,467
U.S. Participants	63,885
Foreign Participants	2,913,582
Total USG Funding	\$1,812,248,484
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,587,073,483
Interagency Transfers	\$ 225,175,001
Total Non-USG Funding	\$ 813,423,871
Foreign Governments	\$ 680,147,138
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 99,769,953
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 30,964,911
International Organizations	\$ 2,541,869
Total All Sources of Funding⁸	\$2,625,672,355

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2010, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 48 independent agencies/commissions reported 246 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG canvassed independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine if they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal organizations included in Appendix B are annotated to show whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and/or (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG.

Thirty-three programs reported in the *FY 2009 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2010. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs, but are now combined with other programs.

⁶ Please note that while the inventory includes 246 federally sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than these numbers might suggest.

⁷ Participant numbers are estimates due to how different agencies report their data.

⁸ Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories and program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that happen to include exchange and training components. Consequently, the total is an estimate. Many international visitors programs, for example, have no federal funding to conduct briefings and short-term consultations. Participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States, but these funds are not typically known or tracked by federal program administrators.

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The IAWG also added programs to its *FY 2010 Inventory of Programs*. New or reinstated programs included:

Consumer Product Safety Commission

- CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities

Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

- International Graduate Studies Program
- Scientific Exchanges
- Visiting Scientist Program

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

- Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Advanced Computing Section
- Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch
- Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab
- International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program
- National Geodetic Survey – The Administration of Land Affairs Technical Exchange (Mongolia)
- NOAA-Korea Joint Project Agreement for Integrated Coastal and Ocean Resources Management
- Training Integrated Coastal Zone Management (in Trinidad and Tobago)

Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration

- Building Cybersecurity Awareness and Capacity
- Information and Communication Technologies, Policy Making in a Global Environment

Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

- Energy Information Administration Programs

Department of Energy, Energy Resources

- Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

Department of Energy, Office of Health, Safety, and Security

- DOE Corporate Operating Experience Program

Department of Energy, Office of Science

- International Student Exchange Program
- ITER International Summer School

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

- Accreditation
- Active Shooter Threat Instruction Training Program

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- Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop
- Leadership Through Understanding Behavioral Diversity Course
- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Training Program
- Training Needs Assessment – Central Asia

Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration

- FTA Foreign Visitors

Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration

- Training Activities

General Services Administration, Center for Intergovernmental Solutions

- GSA Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Library of Congress

- LOC Exchange Visitor Program

National Endowment for the Arts

- Film Forward

National Endowment for the Humanities

- Digging Into Data

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

- Civic and Defense Initiatives
- International Archival Programs Division
- International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem

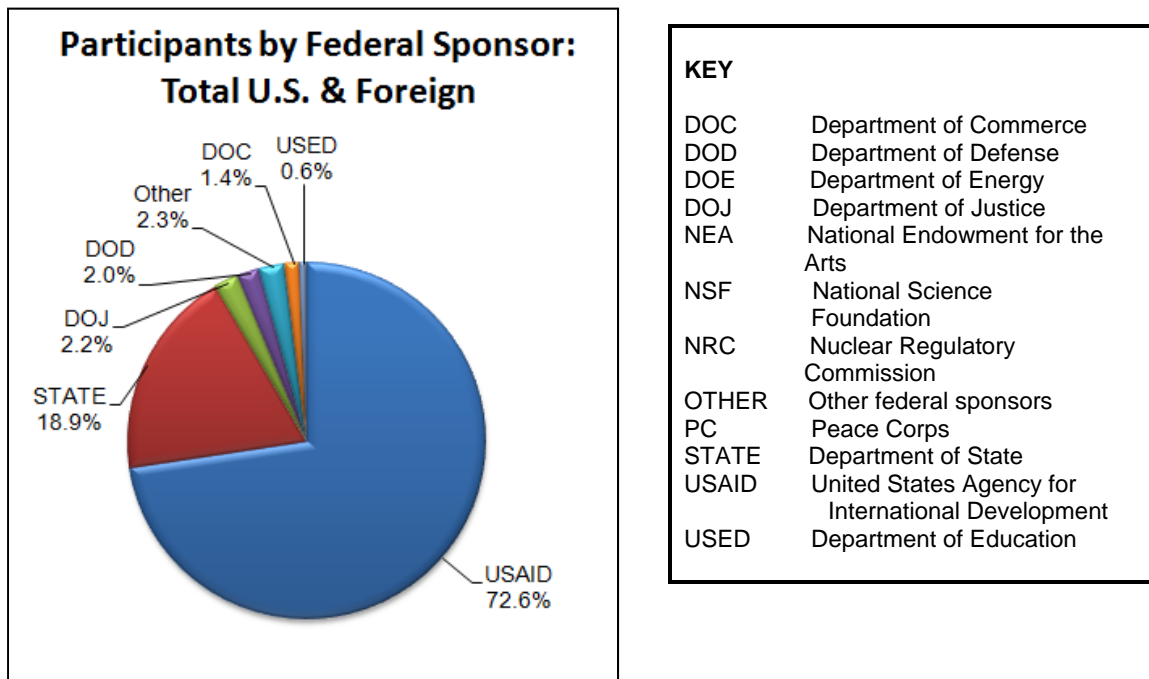
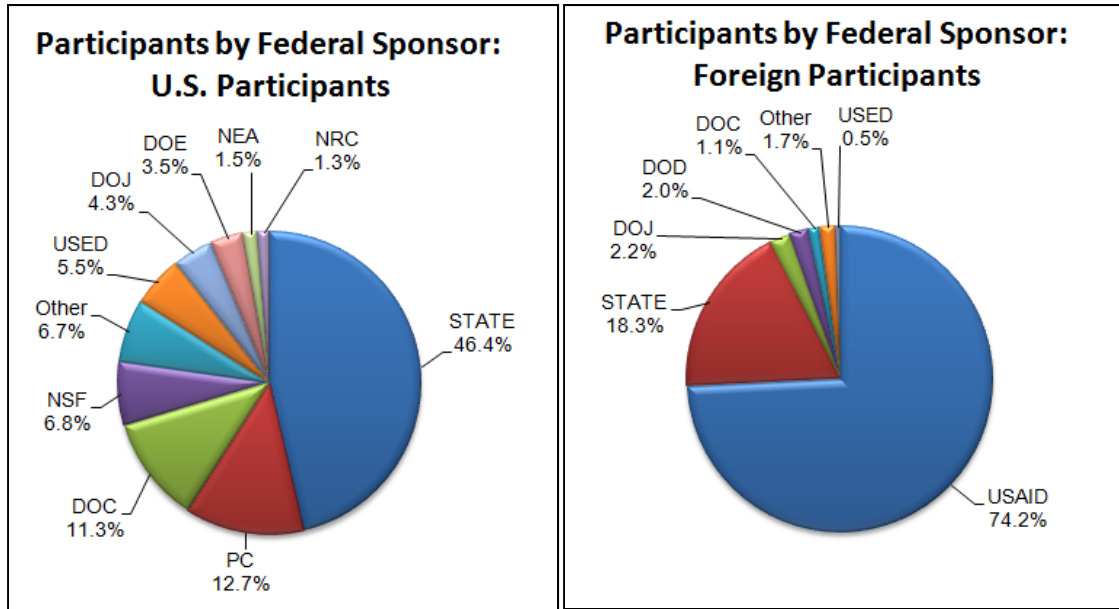
United States Institute of Peace

- Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
- Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants. U.S. technical advisers, who conduct training as part of their total program efforts, may not have been included in the FY 2010 data reported to the IAWG.⁹

⁹ Participant data in this section is rounded.

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Funding Data¹⁰

¹⁰ Funding data in this section is rounded.

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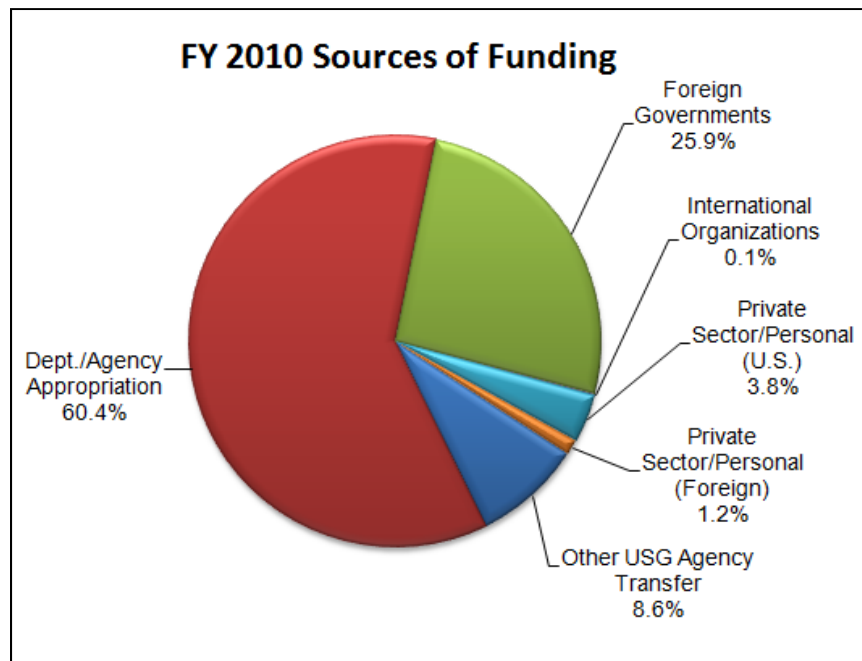
Of the nearly \$1.8 billion in *federal* funds reported in FY 2010, 88% represents department or agency appropriations and 12% represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$813 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Almost 84% of this funding originated with foreign governments, 16% percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (12% U.S.-based and 4% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-U.S. Government funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs. It also shows how the federal government achieves substantial programming yield with limited outlay.

More than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs if all monies do not funnel through programming offices. Consequently, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs likely is much higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices in previous fiscal years.

The following chart illustrates the total of all program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2010.



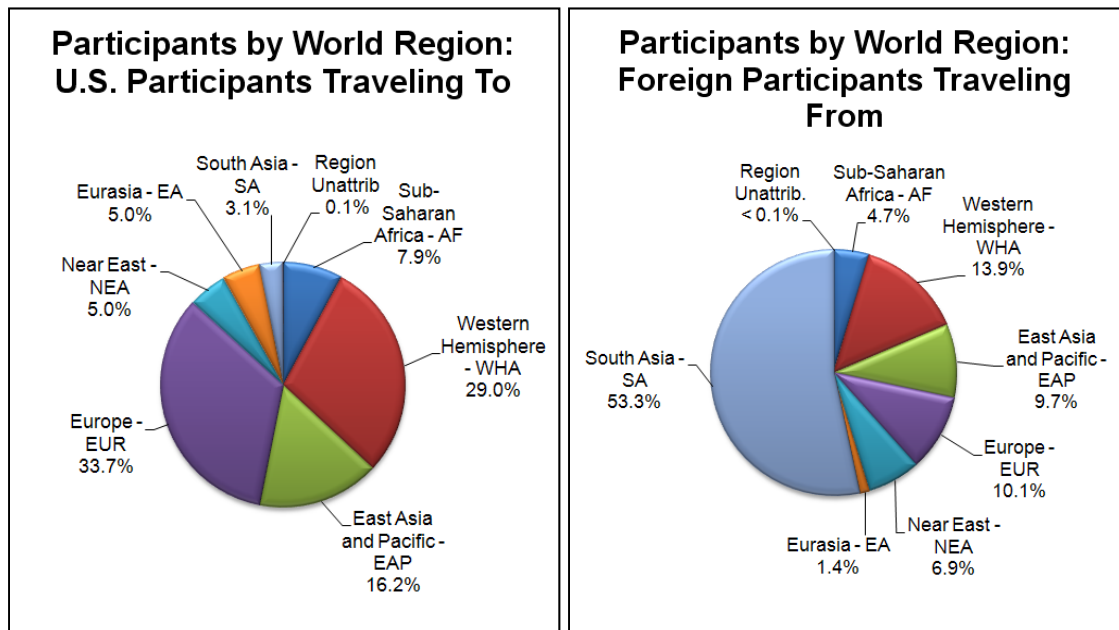
The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

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Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total ¹¹
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$463,440,384	18%
Eurasia (EA)	\$252,870,095	10%
Europe (EUR)	\$454,968,405	17%
Near East (NEA)	\$434,149,154	17%
South Asia (SA)	\$323,627,962	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$272,679,878	10%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$378,963,135	14%
Region Unattributable	\$44,973,344	2%

Geographic Distribution of Participants

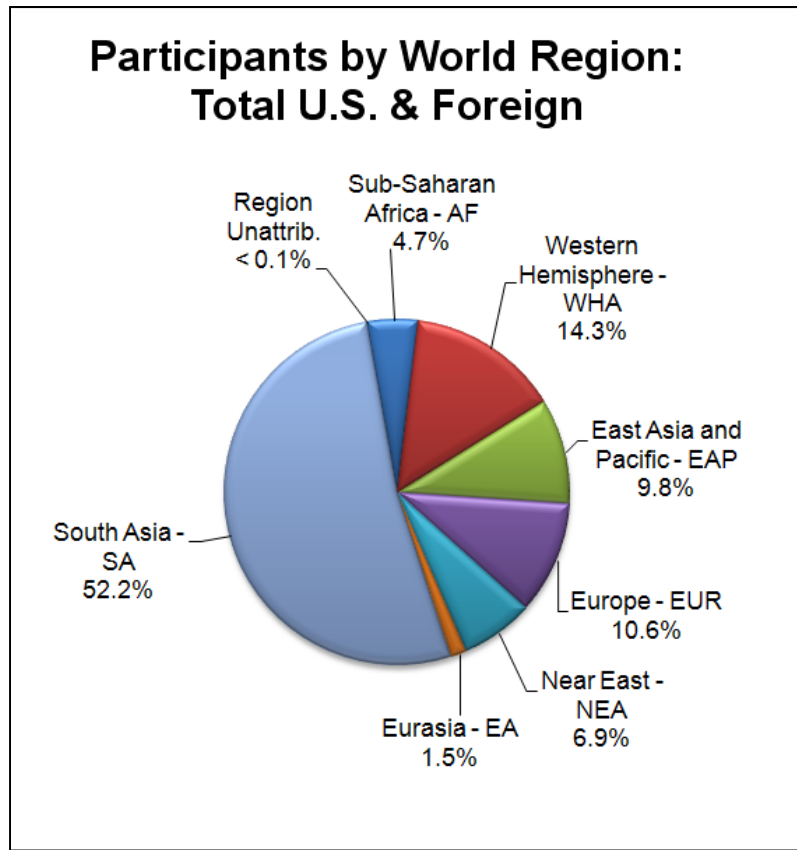
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.¹² The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.



¹¹ Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

¹² List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

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Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

The Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012 outlines the seven strategic goals and corresponding priorities for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance. Federal program sponsors are requested by the IAWG to report how their programs support these strategic goals.

Achieving Peace and Security: In FY 2010, 117 federal program submissions supported the goal to help shape the international security environment in ways that promote political and economic freedom and protect the dignity and human rights of all people.

Priority programming areas include:

- Counterterrorism
- Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons
- Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform
- Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response
- Transnational Crime
- Homeland Security

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Governing Justly and Democratically: In FY 2010, 78 federal program submissions supported the goal to strengthen effective democracies and promote progress towards democratic consolidation.

Priority programming areas include:

- Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Good Governance
- Political Competition and Consensus Building
- Civil Society

Investing in People: In FY 2010, 111 federal program submissions supported the goal to help nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their populations by means of more effective and accountable health, education, and other social services.

Priority programming areas include:

- Health
- Education
- Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity: In FY 2010, 126 federal program submissions supported the goal to build upon diplomacy and development assistance successes in promoting economic growth and prosperity in opening markets.

Priority programming areas include:

- Strengthen Private Markets
- Trade and Investment
- Energy Security
- Environment
- Agriculture

Providing Humanitarian Assistance: In FY 2010, 54 federal program submissions supported the goal to respond to the needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, victims of conflict and disasters, and vulnerable migrants, as well as, broadly, supported programs that save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement.

Priority programming areas include:

- Protection, Assistance, and Solutions
- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management

Promoting International Understanding: In FY 2010, 134 federal program submissions supported the goal to foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a two-way flow of people, ideas, and information—a process defined by mutual learning and respect and designed to create peaceful and productive relationships between the United States and other countries.

Priority programming areas include:

- Offer a Positive Vision

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- Marginalize Extremism
- Nurture Common Interests and Values

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities: In FY 2010, 28 federal program submissions supported the goal to address administrative issues in the United States and overseas.

Priority programming areas include:

- Consular Services (Visas, Passports, American Citizen Services)
- Major Management Functions (Human Resources, Information Technology, Security, Facilities, Planning, and Accountability)

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

The federally sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities.

Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training, whether it is an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor, or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor. The non-U.S. Government (USG) sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately furthers U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.¹³ For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by ECA, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.¹⁴ These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary

¹³ The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

¹⁴ The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. seq. which is also known as the Fulbright Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

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basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. However, the annual inventory does not include information on nongovernmental organizations' programs that are not designated by government organizations. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future.

As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on F and M student visas, and the J visa that is used for exchange programs sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.¹⁵ SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time those students and visitors receive their visa documentation until the end of their U.S.-based programs.

Because all participant data is maintained electronically, the federal government is able to capture up-to-date information on all exchange visitor programs and their participants nearly instantly. SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.¹⁶

Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for designation status in more than one category. Below is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category as of September 30, 2011.

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.¹⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,110. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.

¹⁵ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/sevis>.

¹⁶ The information contained in this report is extracted from SEVIS, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

¹⁷ See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.¹⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 13,346. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 14.
- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.¹⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 17,449. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 24.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institutions. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: Students - 37,601; Student Interns: 2,185. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Students - 779; Student Interns - 146.
- *Intern exchange* – Foreign students or recent graduates participate in a structured and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the interns' knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,855. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 75.²¹
- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions for a maximum of five years.²² Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,322; Research scholar – 28,892. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 376; Research scholar - 660.²³

¹⁸ See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/au-pair>.

¹⁹ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

²⁰ See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/college-and-university-student>

²¹ See regulations for interns in 22 CFR 62.22. Additional information is located at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>.

²² See regulations for professor and research scholars in 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/professor-and-research-scholar>.

²³ There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.²⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants: 25,073. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 85.
- *Short-term scholar exchange* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions.²⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,147. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 602.
- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.²⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,329. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 102.
- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment. For those participants from visa waiver countries whose employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.²⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 97,637. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 51.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or

²⁴ See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

²⁵ See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/short-term-scholar>.

²⁶ See regulations for specialist exchanges in 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/specialist>.

²⁷ See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>.

FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.²⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 803. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 31.

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.²⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees - 59; Non-specialty - 11. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Trainees - 1; Non-specialty 1.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

Department- and agency-specific program inventories provide a detailed organization-by-organization accounting of every U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in each program inventory:

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

The following information appears in a header on the first page of each department or agency entry and reflects the data reported for all programs within that department or agency:

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.

²⁸ See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

²⁹ See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>. Current program sponsors are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/sponsors/>.

FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- *Total number of participants* – The aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:
 - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
 - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.
 - *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
 - *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
 - *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment and buildings). As a result, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- *Dollar figures include some expenditure for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information

This section contains mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information for each department/agency reporting data to the IAWG.

Department/Agency Program Descriptions

This section includes descriptions of departments and agencies reporting data to the IAWG, as well as descriptions of reported programs and activities.

Program Specific Data

Aggregated program data for each program within a department or agency appears below each program description. (Caveats similar to those noted above also appear with this data.)

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$234,950	\$234,950	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$234,950	121

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005-2248
www.adf.gov • 202-673-3916

The United States African Development Foundation provides grants of up to \$250,000 to indigenous small- and micro-enterprises, cooperatives and producer associations, nongovernmental organizations, and community groups that benefit marginalized populations in Africa that are not served by other development programs. ADF's nongovernmental partner organizations in Africa help applicants develop viable projects and provide technical and managerial assistance. ADF's country program coordinators screen proposals and monitor investments.

Grassroots Development Projects

The Foundation's purposes are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States; to support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development; to stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$234,950	\$0	\$234,950

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	117	121

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	113

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000
 Washington, DC 20004-1111
www.access-board.gov • 202-272-0080

The Access Board is an independent federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities. Under several different laws, including the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Board develops and maintains accessibility guidelines or standards for the built environment, transportation vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology. The Board is structured to function as a coordinating body among federal agencies and to directly represent the public, particularly people with disabilities. Half of its members are representatives from most of the federal departments. The other half are members of the public appointed by the President, a majority of whom must have a disability.

Access Board International Visitor Activities

The Access Board hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss promoting accessibility for persons with disabilities. Topics include new technologies, product development, and development of new accessibility regulations. The Board does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred to the Board through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Advancement of Accessibility for Persons With Disabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	113	113

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$610,994	\$207,326	\$403,668	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$610,994	343

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20237
www.bbg.gov • 202-203-4400

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is the federal agency that supervises all U.S. nonmilitary international broadcast services. The BBG's mission is "to promote and sustain freedom and democracy by broadcasting accurate and objective news and information about the United States and the world to audiences overseas." The BBG's broadcasters reach over 100 million people in 65 languages in more than 125 markets around the world.

Broadcasters include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio and TV Marti, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Radio Sawa, and Alhurra TV. The International Broadcasting Bureau provides the engineering and technical operations for all the services noted here, as well as marketing and other administrative and program support for VOA and Radio and TV Marti.

International Media Training Center Program

The International Media Training Center (IMTC) is an element of the Office of Marketing and Program Placement of the International Broadcasting Bureau. The IMTC actively supports the mission of developing and maintaining democracy throughout the world through the development of a free and independent media. The IMTC places special emphasis on providing training to indigenous media of emerging or developing democracies. IMTC programs provide training in media-related skills and subjects to key media personnel. Programs generally consist of workshops held in the host country or throughout the United States. Workshops include topics such as sales and management, news writing, editing, production, investigative reporting, and producing balanced newscasts. Workshops are structured for approximately 6 to 15 participants when held stateside.

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$207,326	\$403,668	\$610,994

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	318	343

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$159,746	\$159,746	\$0	Not Tracked	\$87,426	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$247,172	157

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



CIVIL AIR PATROL

105 South Hansell Street, Building 714
Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6332
www.capmembers.com • 877-227-9142

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, more than 60 years since its inception, approximately 60,000 CAP volunteer members -- approximately 25,000 youth and 35,000 adults -- continue to put general aviation to its best use through service in the Civil Air Patrol. They are dedicated to saving lives, flying counterdrug missions, participating in homeland security efforts, providing disaster relief, advancing young people, and supporting America's educators.

CAP's assets and resources include, but are not limited to, 550 corporate-owned aircraft, almost 4,000 member-owned aircraft, 950 ground vehicles, and the most extensive communications system in the world. However, CAP's most valuable asset is its volunteers. Including training, members log in excess of 100,000 flying hours each year.

Members may participate at many different levels and in many different capacities. There is something to meet most every individual's needs and interests. One unique aspect of CAP is the training provided to help a member fulfill the responsibilities of his/her volunteer "job." Members may elect to serve in areas such as flight instruction, mission crews, personnel, recruitment, administration, public affairs, or many other "jobs" that are greatly needed for the day-to-day operation of CAP.

International Air Cadet Exchange Program

The International Air Cadet Exchange Program is designed to promote international understanding, goodwill, and friendship among young people in different countries who have a common interest in aviation, with an overall goal of "character development with a global perspective." The program is administered by the International Air Cadet Exchange Association, which is composed of cooperating national air organizations from at least 20 countries, including the U.S. Civil Air Patrol. Participants include cadets age 17-21 and adult escorts. Programs focus on aviation and cultural activities, and include homestays. Civil Air Patrol participants in the International Air Cadet Exchange Program are supported by government and Civil Air Patrol funding.

Each member organization is responsible for the exchange costs in its own country and for transporting its cadets

CIVIL AIR PATROL

and escorts to and from the host country. Actual program financing varies among countries, but many rely on support received from their aviation and engineering industries, national aero clubs, youth air organizations, and private donors. Some countries with government-sponsored youth air organizations receive direct financial support for the exchange program from their governments. Visiting cadets and escorts incur no expenses in their host countries apart from private expenditures.

Invitations to join the Air Cadet Exchange Program are regularly extended to additional countries. As a result, there has been a gradual expansion in the number of participating countries. Currently, membership fluctuates annually based on each country's ability to participate.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$159,746	\$0	\$159,746

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$87,426	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$87,426

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
77	80	157

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$215,930	\$215,930	\$0	\$90,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$306,230	301

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

3 Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20581
www.cftc.gov • 202-418-5645

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission promotes healthy economic growth, protects the rights of customers, and ensures fairness and integrity in the marketplace through regulation of futures trading. To this end, it also engages in the analysis of economic issues affected by or affecting futures trading.

Technical Assistance Program

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) assists the Commission in the formation of international policy by: (1) providing information and technical support on international matters and coordinating the Commission's varied international activities, (2) providing information to the Commission concerning foreign regulatory systems and analyzing foreign regulatory developments, (3) assisting other Commission offices in international matters by reviewing proposed actions requested, (4) obtaining information from foreign sources, (5) providing information to foreign regulators, (6) supporting the participation of the Commission in international organizations and meetings, (7) coordinating requests for technical assistance, and (8) organizing the Commission's annual training symposium for foreign regulators.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$215,930	\$0	\$215,930

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$90,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$90,300

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
55	246	301

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$19,057	\$19,057	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$19,057	2,780

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
www.cpsc.gov • 301-504-7783

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of serious injury or death from more than 15,000 types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. Death, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the United States more than \$800 billion annually. The CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazard or can injure children. The CPSC's work to ensure the safety of consumer products -- such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters, and household chemicals -- contributed significantly to the 30% decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products over the past 30 years.

CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities

The CPSC conducts training for government officials and the private sector at both its Bethesda, Maryland, headquarters and at international locations. Approximately a dozen delegations from CPSC's counterpart agencies abroad visit the CPSC annually. An overview of the CPSC's mission and organizational structure; a detailed explanation of the CPSC's requirements for particular product areas; and technical training on the CPSC's risk assessment, market surveillance, and data analysis procedures are given to the visiting delegations. In addition, CPSC staff travel to other countries to provide regulators and voluntary standards organizations product-specific training.

All training conducted at CPSC headquarters is funded by the foreign participants' organization. A majority of the training exercises located outside of the United States are funded by foreign governments or private sector organizations. However, CPSC only tracks the total amount of reimbursed funding, as reported below, which does not include expenditures directly paid for by outside organizations.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,057	\$0	\$19,057

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	2,747	2,780

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	22

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004-2902
www.csosa.gov • 202-220-5300

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, the "Revitalization Act"). The Revitalization Act relieved the District of Columbia of a number of "state-level" financial responsibilities and restructured several criminal justice functions, including parole, adult probation, and pretrial services.

Under the Revitalization Act, CSOSA combined three separate entities of the District of Columbia government into a single agency. The new agency assumed the adult probation function from the D.C. Superior Court and the parole supervision function from the D.C. Board of Parole. Parole determination, modification, and revocation functions were transferred to the United States Parole Commission (USPC). The D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), responsible for supervising pretrial defendants, became an independent entity within CSOSA with its own budget and organizational structure. CSOSA was certified as an independent, federal executive branch agency on August 4, 2000.

At any given time, CSOSA provides community supervision to approximately 16,000 adult offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release and adults accepted for interstate supervision in the District of Columbia. The Pretrial Services Agency, responsible for assessing and supervising pretrial defendants and assisting the courts in making pretrial release decisions, monitors or supervises approximately 6,000 defendants each day.

CSOSA's mission is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community. The Pretrial Services Agency has served the nation's capital for more than 40 years. PSA assists judicial officers in both the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in formulating release recommendations and providing supervision and services to defendants awaiting trial that reasonably assure that those on conditional release return to court and do not engage in criminal activity, while honoring the constitutional presumption of innocence.

Community Supervision Program

The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision in the community for adult offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release, consistent with a crime prevention strategy that emphasizes public safety and successful reentry into the community through an integrated system of close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical information for probation and parole decisions.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	10	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	3

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

P.O. Box 7360
25 State Police Drive
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360
www.drbc.net • 609-883-9500

The Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC), a pioneer in environmental protection, was created on October 27, 1961, the day the Delaware River Basin Compact became law. The Compact's signing marked the first time that the federal government and a group of states joined together as equal partners in a river basin planning, development, and regulatory agency. The members of the DRBC include the governors of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as well as the commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers North Atlantic Division who serves as the federal representative. Commission programs include water quality protection, water supply allocation, regulatory review (permitting), water conservation initiatives, watershed planning, drought management, flood loss reduction, recreation, and public outreach/education. The 13,539-square-mile Delaware River Watershed is of vital interest to the federal government and the four basin states. It provides water for the lives and economy of over 15 million people, including about 7 million living outside the watershed's borders. Two of America's largest cities -- New York and Philadelphia -- draw all or a portion of their water from the Delaware River Basin.

DRBC International Visitors Program

The DRBC hosts international delegations interested in learning about commission activities in areas such as water pollution control, water conservation, watershed planning, organizational structure, project review process, flood loss reduction, and water supply/drought operations. The fact that five separate governmental bodies with their own sovereign powers can successfully work together on an equal footing in managing a common resource has caught the eye of other river managers not only in the United States, but also in other countries around the world.

During FY 2010, DRBC hosted three visitors from China at the commission's office -- a professor from Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou) in the United States for a short visit and two doctoral students in the United States for a year attending Rutgers University. Six DRBC staffers participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical support. Additionally, at the request of the National Weather Service (NWS), one DRBC staffer participated in a session hosted by NWS at its Silver Spring, Maryland, offices for a group of river basin representatives from the Czech Republic and Germany. DRBC does not keep track of costs associated with hosting international visitors.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Understanding and Appreciation of Water Resources; Commitment to Protection, Restoration, and Enhancement of Water Resources

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$13,579,345	\$10,618,804	\$2,960,541	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$200,000†	\$13,779,345†	1,265

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications
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The Department of Agriculture (USDA) works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. Department research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has primary responsibility for USDA's overseas market information, access, and development programs. It also administers USDA's export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. The Service carries out its tasks through its network of agricultural counselors, attaches, and trade officers stationed overseas and its U.S.-based team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and other professionals.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cochran Fellowship Program

The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets) all over the world. Training opportunities are for senior and midlevel specialists and administrators working in agricultural trade and policy; agribusiness development; management; animal, plant, and food sciences; extension services; agricultural marketing; and many other areas. Individuals selected for training come from both the public and private sectors. All training occurs in the United States. Training programs are designed and organized in conjunction with U.S. universities, USDA and other government agencies, agribusinesses, and consultants. The Cochran Fellowship Program is part of the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchanges Division (USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE). Since its start in 1984, the Cochran Fellowship Program has provided U.S.-based training for over 14,200 international participants from 123 countries worldwide. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs or Political/Economic Officers in American embassies abroad. The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goal is to enhance the international competitiveness of American agriculture by supporting international economic development and trade capacity building and improving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) systems to facilitate agricultural trade.

In FY 2010, the Cochran Fellowship Program provided training for 126 fellows from 22 countries in Africa and the Middle East, 95 fellows from 10 countries in Asia, 167 fellows from 17 countries in Eastern Europe and Eurasia, as well as 88 fellows from 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,876,892	\$1,252,000	\$6,128,892

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$200,000	\$200,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	476	476

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Embassy Science Fellows Program

The Embassy Science Fellows Program enables U.S. embassies to acquire scientific advisory capacity on issues important to their missions. It also provides U.S. scientists with opportunities for valuable international experience, usually involving working with foreign governments and international organizations. Since 2002, USDA has sponsored fellows to work in areas of strategic importance to USDA, including trade capacity building, biotechnology, food safety, animal health, and sanitary/phytosanitary issues.

In FY 2010, the Embassy Science Fellows Program facilitated fellowships for six fellows in areas including but not limited to natural resource management, climate change, and alternative energy research.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$100,002	\$0	\$100,002

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	0	6

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Faculty Exchange Program

The Faculty Exchange Program brings qualified agricultural educators from progressive agricultural institutions of higher learning in developing countries to the United States for one academic semester to increase their knowledge and ability to teach agricultural science and economics. The agricultural economics track includes training in agricultural marketing, agribusiness, and agrarian law. The agricultural science track emphasizes animal health, food quality, food inspection, grades and standards, and pest risk assessment. The economics and science tracks both emphasize course and curriculum development, instructor development, and student assessment methods.

In FY 2010, the Faculty Exchange Program sponsored fellowships for eight foreign university professionals from Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine in the fields of agricultural science and economics.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$100,000	\$394,999	\$494,999

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Graduate Studies Program

The objective of the International Graduate Studies Program (IGS) is to assist developing and postconflict countries in building prosperous, market-oriented agricultural sectors that are fully integrated into the global economy through investments in agricultural education. Upon completion of English-language training, students are placed in master degree programs at U.S. land grant universities. Areas of study include agricultural economics, plant pathology, horticulture, plant breeding, animal breeding, and dairy science.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In FY 2010, the International Graduate Studies Program sponsored graduate programs for 34 Iraqi agricultural professionals at U.S. land grant universities.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$850,000	\$850,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	34	34

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (BFP) was established by USDA in 2004 to honor Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug. The BFP partners with U.S. land grant universities, USDA agencies, international research centers, and other institutions to provide up to 12 weeks of U.S.-based collaborative research for early to midcareer agricultural research scientists and policy makers from developing and middle income countries. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply what they have learned in the United States to their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout their home countries. The program aims to promote food security and economic growth by increasing scientific knowledge and collaborative research to improve agricultural best practices.

In 2010, the Borlaug Fellowship Program supported collaborative research fellowships for 48 fellows from 25 developing and middle income countries. The BFP also launched the Borlaug Agricultural Executive Leadership Program -- a new component of the Borlaug Fellowship Program that was formally authorized in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. This activity is targeted towards senior agricultural policy makers from the independent states of the former Soviet Union and sub-Saharan Africa with the purpose of enhancing their leadership skills and helping them to establish linkages with U.S. policy makers.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,150,008	\$100,000	\$1,250,008

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	48	48

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program

The Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program (SCEP) was established in 1978 by USDA under a cooperative agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China to provide U.S. and Chinese scientists, policy makers, and private sector representatives the opportunity to exchange technical information on agriculture and trade capacity building. The SCEP promotes U.S. agricultural priorities, encourages long-term cooperation, creates a positive atmosphere for trade, and enhances overall relationships between the two countries. Each year, 20 scientific teams are exchanged: 10 from China and 10 from the United States.

In FY 2010, the Scientific Cooperation Education Program with China facilitated the exchange of 109 agricultural professionals from the United States and China.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
45	64	109

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Scientific Exchanges

USDA Scientific Exchanges provide opportunities for foreign scientists, researchers, and policy makers to come to the United States for training in U.S. land grant universities, government agencies, and international research centers. The purpose of the training is to provide scholars with the knowledge and skills needed to strengthen sustainable agricultural practices in their home countries.

In 2010, the USDA Scientific Exchanges program sponsored fellowships for 38 international scholars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$998,826	\$220,834	\$1,219,660

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	38	38

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Visiting Scientist Program

The Visiting Scientist Program provides opportunities to foreign researchers to engage in collaborative research with scientists from USDA's Agricultural Research Service and other USDA agencies. Foreign researchers have the opportunity to participate in both short-term (one to two weeks) and long-term visits (up to five years), as well as to participate in technical workshops, meetings, and conferences.

In FY 2010, the Visiting Scientist Program facilitated research opportunities in U.S. laboratories for 61 foreign scientists from 20 countries worldwide.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,320,589	\$0	\$1,320,589

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	61	61

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

United States Forest Service

The United States Forest Service (USFS) has management responsibility over U.S. federal forest reserves. Its mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. USFS manages 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and eight land utilization projects on over 191 million acres in 44 U.S. states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The national forests provide a refuge for many species of endangered birds, animals, and fish. Approximately 35 million acres are set aside as wilderness and 175,000 acres as primitive areas where timber will not be harvested.

The USFS performs basic and applied research to develop the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, use, and sustain the natural resources of U.S. forests and rangelands. It also operates the Youth Conservation Corps and the Volunteers in the National Forests programs and serves as a partner with the Department of Labor in its forestry-related activities within the Job Corps and Senior Community Service Employment Program.

USFS International Visitor Program

The Office of International Programs facilitates training and research exchange opportunities for natural resource managers, scientists, and students from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. These international visitors represent their governments, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector.

International visitors work closely with USFS leadership, land managers, and researchers on critical areas of land use and conservation practices and policies. These include: climate change with a special emphasis on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD); ecosystem services; invasive species; migratory species, including both birds and butterflies; protected area management; watershed management; rangeland management; fire management; illegal logging; recreation; and disaster mitigation and response.

The majority of USFS international visitors are participants in short-term programs, although a number of longer-term research scholars are also sponsored. Programs are hosted on national forest lands, in USDA research stations, and in the headquarters and regional offices. Participants interact with natural resource management professionals, state foresters, private landowners, land grant university staff, and other federal agency professionals.

For some exchanges, the USFS partners with federal entities, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the State Department. These partnerships further the mission of each agency through cooperation on issues of mutual importance. The partnerships help to leverage funds so that more overseas colleagues are able to participate in these important training and research exchanges. Funding levels under Agency Appropriation heading include funds from all USDA agencies with which the USFS partners.

Program participants bring valuable information back to their home countries and colleagues through the information they collect, and they often implement different management practices as a result of their training in the United States. Researchers typically continue their joint research with U.S. colleagues since many of the subject areas, like climate change, are of vital importance to the future of the world's forests.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,672,487	\$142,708	\$1,815,195

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	485	485

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$21,273,552†	\$8,616,427	\$12,657,125†	\$719,938†	\$9,125†	\$1,573,769†	\$378,261†	\$23,954,645†	40,552

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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The Department of Commerce (DOC) fosters and promotes the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. The Department provides a wide variety of programs through the competitive free enterprise system. It offers assistance and information to increase America's competitiveness in the world economy; administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; works to improve our understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources; grants patents and registers trademarks; develops policies and conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department's international activities are designed to encourage international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and the training of business, science, and technology professionals.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy. A principal federal statistical agency, BEA produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts.

BEA Foreign Visitors Briefings

The BEA arranges, upon request, for international visitors to meet with BEA staff in relevant program areas. These informal meetings are without charge. BEA programs are conducted in English. Sponsors provide interpreters/translation services when needed.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	85	85

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

BEA Overseas Training and Presentations

As a leader of the international statistical community, it is sometimes necessary for the Bureau of Economic Analysis to send staff to participate in meetings, briefings, or conferences abroad.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	0	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) encourages, assists, and advocates U.S. exports by implementing a National Export Strategy, focusing on Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analyses for U.S. businesses, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 100 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 140 worldwide posts and commercial centers in 70 countries.

ITA further ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and various other free trade agreements.

Moreover, ITA enables U.S. businesses to compete against unfairly traded imports and to safeguard jobs and the competitive strength of American industry by enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and agreements that provide remedies for unfair trade practices.

Special American Business Internship Training Program

The Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) is a technical assistance program for Eurasian business and civil society leaders. The program assists Eurasian participants in developing their industries and regions, and provides the American business community with reliable business partners who can help resolve market access issues in the countries of Eurasia.

SABIT offers training programs to high-level managers from Eurasia. SABIT's programs support the goal of enabling market-based economic growth and stability. They provide industry specific training in U.S. businesses on market-economic principles, business development, identifying and attracting financial capital, quality and standards issues, and fair business practices. Most of these themes are applied by the program participants in their home companies, which will lead to increased productivity and efficiency, and assist them in attracting investment and growing their companies. The training, which is highly leveraged by American organizations and companies, also promotes greater trade and investment between the United States and Eurasia. SABIT programs also provide concrete examples of how the rule of law, transparency, and civil society function in a market economy. The programs also serve as an opportunity to promote greater regional cooperation between leading business and civil society representatives. Many SABIT alumni return to their home countries and establish business contacts with program participants from other countries in their region.

SABIT provides follow-up training to Eurasian alumni in areas such as accounting standards, small and medium enterprise management system development, and financial management. SABIT also organizes roundtables and conferences for its alumni to promote cooperation between alumni from different industry sectors and regions.

The program has also been expanding to work in other countries such as Pakistan.

During FY 2010, SABIT implemented 13 programs for Eurasia in the following sectors: tourism, wine marketing and promotion, renewable energy, airport development, road construction, hotel management, intellectual property rights, association development, transportation and logistics, fruit and vegetable processing and packaging, hospital administration, and beverages processing and packaging. SABIT also held a number of alumni training sessions in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, as well as a business conference in Kyrgyzstan.

During FY 2010, SABIT implemented two programs for Pakistan in the following sectors: gems and jewelry and surgical instruments.

In FY 2010, the program trained 486 participants from Eurasia and 21 from Pakistan.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. Companies/Commercial Development

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$525,070	\$2,090,000	\$2,615,070

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	507	507

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to develop and promote measurement, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. In serving this mission, the NIST laboratories collaborate with international research experts through visiting research programs and programs focused on standards related to trade. An agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, NIST was founded in 1901 as the nation's first federal physical science research laboratory.

NIST Exchange Visitors Program

The Exchange Visitors Program provides foreign scientists an opportunity to work with NIST scientists and engineers on projects of mutual interest. The research is typically at the Ph.D. level in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences.

The average program length of a J-1 exchange visitor to NIST is approximately 16 months.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitors Program are to gain access to unique foreign technical knowledge and skills, to develop working relationships with and insight into the character and quality of the work of foreign institutions, to support the U.S. Government policy of assisting certain countries with economic development, and to participate in programs with other U.S. governmental and international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,776,149	\$0	\$6,776,149

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$220,438	Not Tracked	\$1,566,269	Not Tracked	\$1,786,707

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	322	322

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIST International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program provides international visitors with opportunities to learn about the U.S. standards and metrology systems, as well as NIST extramural programs. It also provides opportunities for NIST staff to learn about similar institutions/programs in other countries, to be exposed to foreign metrology and standards activities, and to promote cooperation. The average program length for foreign visitors is one day. NIST welcomes visitors from around the world, particularly those from foreign national metrology institutes.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	2,735	2,735

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Standards in Trade Program

The Standards in Trade Program assists U.S. industry in overcoming technical barriers to trade caused by restrictive normative standards, testing, or other conformity assessment procedures, and by measurement problems in major existing or developing markets. It also encourages adoption of U.S. technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

The Standards in Trade Program provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$122,070	\$0	\$122,070

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	\$9,125	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,125

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	27	69	96

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed of the National Ocean Service (NOS); National Weather Service (NWS); National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS); and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR). NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts our seas and skies, guides our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all.

Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Advanced Computing Section

The Advanced Computing Section (ACS) of NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Systems Division both supports modeling activities in the laboratory, and explores new hardware and software technologies needed to run high resolution weather and climate models more quickly and accurately on High Performance Computing (HPC) systems. The ACS is currently exploring Graphical Processor Units (GPUs) for use in our weather models. We also developed the Scalable Modeling System (SMS) to provide traditional parallelization support for our weather models. SMS has been used to parallelize more than a dozen weather and ocean models since 1993.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	100	104

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch

The work of the Information Systems Branch's (ISB) focuses on collecting and processing environmental data; providing tools and access routines to make those data available for use by forecasters, analysts, and researchers; and providing means for users to share information among themselves and disseminate it to customers.

Major projects within ISB include development work for the National Weather Service's Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) and the Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System (MADIS).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$10,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	0	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab

The Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) develops and uses mathematical models and computer simulations to improve our understanding and prediction of the behavior of the atmosphere, the oceans, and climate.

Since 1955 GFDL has set the agenda for much of the world's research on the modeling of global climate change and has played a significant role in the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments, and the U.S. Climate Change Science Program. GFDL scientists focus on model-building relevant for society, such as hurricane research, prediction, and seasonal forecasting, and understanding global and regional climate change.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$15,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$15,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	9	10

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

The National Marine Fisheries Service International Turtle Excluder Device (TED) Technology Transfer Program provides technical assistance to foreign nations on the correct installation and use of TEDs in the shrimp industry to protect sea turtles from drowning in shrimp nets. TEDs are inserted into the back end of shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of releasing sea turtles. TED training activities normally take three to seven days. Participants (mostly gear specialists and shrimp fishermen, but also government regulatory and enforcement officials) receive classroom instruction in the design and operation of TEDs. They participate in a hands-on construction and installation demonstration. And, depending on logistics, the participants get to see how to deploy and retrieve nets while aboard a commercial shrimp trawler.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Consumer Products (Importation of Shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (Sea Turtles)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$53,447	\$0	\$53,447

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	14	201	215

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities

The NESDIS mission is to provide and ensure timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the U.S. economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities NESDIS acquires and manages America's national environmental satellites, provides data and information services, and conducts related research. NESDIS International Activities support the NOAA strategic goals of providing advance short-term warnings and forecast services, implementing seasonal to interannual climate forecasts, assessing and predicting decadal to centennial change by operating environmental observation satellites, and providing data to weather services and researchers in the United States and around the world. Since climate and the environment are global issues, much of the work involves collaborating with foreign governments, academics, and researchers.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$301,550	\$0	\$301,550

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,500	\$36,870	\$44,370

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,396	25,255	31,651

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Geodetic Survey - The Administration of Land Affairs Technical Exchange (Mongolia)

This is a capacity building, exchange program funded by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to send Mongolian government scientists to the National Geodetic Survey for geoid training.

The MCC contributed funds for this program. However, NOAA does not track MCC funding and does not know how many dollars were contributed.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	2	9

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program

NOAA's National Weather Service provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas; for the protection of life and property; and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

NWS gains from international exchanges and training. These international partnerships contribute to more accurate weather predictions and the safety and protection of U.S. interests. Hundreds of flights (national and international carriers), for example, depend on proper aviation weather support, as provided by our international cooperation.

Through multilateral and bilateral relationships, the NWS collaborates on common international issues in air quality, climate, water, and weather, thus ensuring the highest caliber of prediction and detection of droughts, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, tsunamis, and other weather events.

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Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$173,400	\$97,500	\$270,900

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$43,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$43,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	28	53

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

NOAA-Korea Joint Project Agreement for Integrated Coastal and Ocean Resources Management

NOAA has a cooperative program with the Korean Ministry of Land Transport and Maritime Affairs (MLTM) and Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (MIFAFF). Four of NOAA's line offices are involved -- NOS, NMFS, OAR, and NESDIS (NWS was a past participant). Funds are provided by Korea to NOAA. Activities have involved short- to medium-term exchanges in such areas as oil spill response assessment and restoration, coastal and marine protected areas, fisheries stock assessment methodology and related research, fisheries by-catch, ocean data exchange, marine debris, harmful algal blooms, ocean and coastal data and observations, Sea Grant, watershed management, and aquaculture. Several Korean nationals have received training in public policy and resource management in the United States for extended periods of time (up to two years).

In 2010 there were 43 projects (and additional subprojects) in the Joint Project Agreement between NOAA and Korea with demonstrated exemplary cooperation in research, capacity building, training, and other areas. The Korean government provided funding and NOAA administered the funds for joint cooperation, training, and exchanges based on the annual Joint Project Agreement signed by both countries.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Advancement of Ocean, Fisheries, and Aquacultural Science; Advancement of Coastal and Ocean Governance and Planning; Advancement of Disaster Preparedness (oil spills, hurricanes, tsunami)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$431,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$431,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	48	92

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory Activities

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) carries out interdisciplinary scientific investigations in oceanography and atmospheric science. Current PMEL programs focus on open ocean observations in support of long-term monitoring and prediction of the ocean environment on time scales from minutes to decades.

Strategic Goals:

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$5,400	\$5,400

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	17	19

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Training Integrated Coastal Zone Management (in Trinidad and Tobago)

The National Ocean Service International Program Office collaborates with Trinidad and Tobago institutions on coastal and watershed management, through the U.N. Environment Program, to implement the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) in the Wider Caribbean. NOS helped the team identify the major land-based pollution sources and refined specific actions to mitigate pollutant impacts. NOS assists with integrated coastal management training workshops annually and provides ongoing technical assistance and advice on addressing land-based marine pollution and coastal management issues.

Strategic Goals:

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	25	30

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) serves as the principal adviser to the President on telecommunications and information policy, develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings, prescribes policies for managing federal use of the radio frequency spectrum, serves as the principal federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory, and provides grants through a number of specialized programs.

Building Cybersecurity Awareness and Capacity

The NTIA Critical Infrastructure Protection Program offered a tuition-free training course on Building Cybersecurity Awareness in FY 2010. The course was provided in parallel with other regulatory and policy courses offered by the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI), particularly those offered by NTIA, so that participants could maximize their opportunities in each training city they were visiting.

The course focused on the cooperative roles of government and industry engaged in building cybersecurity capacity in developing countries. To strengthen each nation's cybersecurity awareness, the major facilitating tools were as follows: The Framework for National Security Efforts; The Report on Best Practices for a National Approach to Cybersecurity: A Management Framework for Organizing National Cybersecurity Efforts; and the Cybersecurity Self-Assessment Tool, which had been presented by an International Telecommunication Union Development Bureau (ITU-D) annual meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2007. These documents were prepared by an interagency U.S. Government working group, with input from ITU-D members, to help national policy makers analyze issues, assess progress, and organize a national strategy. The documents identify five goals for policy makers in order to build cybersecurity capacity in their respective countries. These goals include formulating a national strategy for cybersecurity, building national government-industry partnerships, deterring cyber crime, setting up national incident management organizations, and fostering a national culture of cybersecurity, with specific steps and reference documents provided to help achieve these goals. The course built on initiatives in several international fora, including APEC, Inter-American Telecommunication Commission, ITU, and the OECD, to promote cybersecurity worldwide based on shared experiences involving a two-way flow of information.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,701	\$0	\$2,701

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Information and Communication Technologies Policy Making in a Global Environment

The NTIA Office of International Affairs conducts training in policy making for Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for decision makers. The course examines Information and ICT policy approaches taking into consideration some of the key international policy issues and debates going on today around the world. The participants interact with instructors who are actively participating in a variety of international organizations (e.g., ITU, APEC, CITEL, ITSO, ICANN, and OECD). The training focused on basic concepts in ICT policy development to build awareness, improve policy-making skills and the ability to interact with government, industry, and other stakeholders. The class will involve stakeholder analysis, policy scenarios, consensus-development, with an emphasis on policy making processes related to regional and global considerations, related to ICTs and rapidly changing technology environments that confront policy makers, companies, and regulators.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,450	Not Tracked	\$3,450

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	33	33

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Radio Frequency and Spectrum Management Course

The NTIA Office of Spectrum Management (OSM) conducts training in radio frequency spectrum management for citizens of developing countries. A large majority of the participants are employed by their governments as regulators, engineers, and technical specialists in radio frequency spectrum management; others are employed by telecommunications carriers or private industry. The program seeks to improve international goodwill and understanding by educating and training the spectrum management personnel of developing nations in U.S. spectrum management techniques.

The training course is two weeks long, totals over 80 hours, and usually is conducted in the March-April time frame. The training course facilitates future negotiations, fosters support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues, and offers real, practical, hands-on spectrum management experience for its participants. NTIA-OSM does not provide any funds to the students, directly. However, it does provide a grant to the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) for the publishing of the course catalog; NTIA also provides the use of its facilities, a facilitator, more than 35 presenters, and all training course supplies/materials. Some students pay their own way, while others obtain assistance from the nonprofit USTTI or from other sources such as the United Nations. USTTI obtains most of its funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development and private companies such as Motorola and AT&T.

The course generally covers spectrum management processes in detail, including sections on international and domestic regulatory foundations, and typical bilateral and multilateral agreements. The organization of a spectrum management agency is presented as a class exercise with the class participants developing the organizational structure of an agency of a developing country. Frequency assignment methods are emphasized, and new marketplace forces such as auctions, and spectrum fees and charges are presented. Frequency allotment planning is taught as a class exercise with the class developing an allotment plan for national use of a land mobile frequency band. Computerization of the spectrum management processes is presented including a demonstration

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of the latest U.S. spectrum management software. Special sessions are taught on engineering analysis, electromagnetic compatibility, spectrum measurements and monitoring, propagation, and technical standards. The radio services with great interest, such as land mobile communications and satellite communications, are given special attention.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,793	Not Tracked	\$7,793

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	17	17

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel includes the offices of the Assistant General Counsels and Chief Counsels for all DOC entities. The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of DOC.

Commercial Law Development Program

Established in 1992, the Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) is a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce that helps achieve U.S. foreign policy goals in developing and postconflict countries through commercial legal reforms.

CLDP's unique, government-to-government technical assistance draws upon highly-experienced regulators, judges, policy makers, business leaders, and attorneys from both the public and private sectors to deliver results that make meaningful and lasting changes to the legal and judicial environments of our host countries.

Both the United States and foreign countries benefit from CLDP's efforts. Working closely with U.S. embassies, CLDP has helped develop the legal infrastructure to support domestic and international businesses alike through programs in more than 40 countries. U.S. businesses benefit from growing overseas markets that have transparent legal systems and fair regulations. CLDP's work to help countries increase compliance with international and bilateral trade obligations levels the playing field for U.S. businesses to compete. CLDP serves as a technical assistance catalyst to help developing countries make the reforms they seek to modernize the laws and regulations that will lead to economic growth and opportunity for their people.

CLDP lawyers, resident advisers, program specialists, and administrative personnel are multicultural and have expertise in international business, commercial laws, trade relations, and development assistance. Most members of CLDP's staff speak at least two languages fluently, and much of CLDP's work is conducted in the language of the host country. Partnering with many Commerce Department bureaus, the federal judiciary, other U.S. Government agencies, and international organizations, CLDP designs and implements conferences and workshops, utilizes long and short-term advisers, and trains foreign delegations in the United States and other countries to improve commercial legal frameworks.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$7,209,100	\$7,209,100

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	192	2,187	2,379

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of state and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; special censuses at the request and expense of states and local government units; and current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals. It also produces compilations of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data imports, exports, and shipping; publication of estimates and projections of the population; publications of current data on population and housing characteristics; and current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, state and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance

The U.S. Census Bureau began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, the U.S. Census Bureau's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the Population Division provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software for all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, geographic support, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the Population Division:

- Offers short- and long-term technical assistance to developing countries.
- Provides practical, applied training in statistics and related topics to participants from developing country statistical offices around the world.
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
- Develops and distributes training and methodological material to other countries.
- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces demographic estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world.
- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Exchanges statistical publications with over 175 countries and several international organizations.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$3,260,525	\$3,260,525

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
37	308	345

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

U.S. Census Bureau International Relations Office: International Visitors Program

The U.S. Census Bureau receives visitors from a large number of countries each year to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions such as budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities.

Most of these visitors came to the U.S. Census Bureau on their own funds.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	332	332

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

United States Patent and Trademark Office

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the patent and trademark laws as they relate to the granting of patents for utility inventions, designs and plants, and the issuing of trademark registrations. The USPTO examines applications for patents and trademark registrations to determine if the applicants are entitled to them, and grants patents and issues trademark registrations where appropriate. The USPTO publishes issued patents, approved trademark registrations, and various publications concerning patents and trademarks; records assignments of patents and trademarks; and maintains search rooms and a national network of Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries for the use by the public to study issued patents, registered trademarks, and pending trademark applications and records relating to both patents and trademarks. It also supplies copies of records and other papers.

Technical Assistance Programs

The USPTO offers various ongoing programs to provide technical assistance to developing countries and to countries moving to a market economy. Programs focus on establishing adequate systems in these countries for the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). They also provide intellectual protection enforcement training. The majority of the USPTO programs last one week. The goal of its various programs is to provide advice and expertise to these countries with the desired outcome being the reduction of losses resulting from piracy of U.S. intellectual property.

A Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) was created allowing the USPTO to increase its training and capacity building initiatives on intellectual protection and enforcement. This Academy also encompasses the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program that was created in 1985 and provides participants from foreign countries with classroom and hands-on study of the United States' system for protecting intellectual property. Through GIPA, USPTO brings foreign government officials, including judges; prosecutors; police; customs officials; patent, trademark, and copyright officials; and policy makers, to the United States to learn, discuss, and strategize about global IPR protection and enforcement. The goals of the program are to foster a better understanding of international intellectual property obligations and norms, to expose participants to at least one method of providing TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) level protection for a variety of intellectual property disciplines, and to promote discussion of intellectual property issues in a friendly and supportive environment.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$605,797	\$0	\$605,797

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$335,991	\$335,991

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
449	1,021	1,470

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$236,386,091	\$170,222,119	\$66,163,972	\$570,406,769†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$806,792,860†	59,602

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission, the Department employs approximately 1.4 million military and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Security cooperation is founded on a tradition of cooperation between the United States and other sovereign nations with similar values and interests in order to meet common defense goals. It consists of a group of programs authorized by the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and related statutes by which the U.S. Department of Defense or a commercial contractor provides defense articles and services in furtherance of national policies and objectives.

In FY 2010, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) tracked over 67,000 students from 160 countries that participated in DOD- and Department of State-sponsored training activities, the total value of which is approximately \$920 million. Not all of this tracked training is reported to the IAWG by DSCA. DSCA's IAWG submission includes education and training activities provided under:

- Foreign Military Financing (FMF)-funded training
- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program

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- International Military Education and Training (IMET)
- Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges
- DOD Regional Centers
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program, realigned from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

The DOD Regional Centers support security cooperation objectives by countering ideological support for terrorism, harmonizing views on common security threats, and building capacity of partners' national security institutions consistent with civil-military norms. The academic forums build strong, sustainable international networks of security leaders. These networks promote enhanced policy understanding and mutually supporting approaches to security challenges, effective security communities and improved sustainable partner capacity and capabilities, thus reducing the burden on U.S. forces. They provide key strategic listening and communication tools, assisting U.S. policy makers in formulating effective policy, articulating foreign perspectives to U.S. policy makers, and building support for U.S. policies abroad.

The Regional Centers for Security Studies are:

- Africa Center for Strategic Studies (Washington, D.C., Ethiopia, and Senegal)
- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (Honolulu, HI)
- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (Washington, D.C.)
- George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
- Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (Washington, D.C., Bahrain)

The Regional Centers develop and implement activities in accordance with policy guidance and oversight from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Policy) and operational direction from the geographic combatant commanders. As executive agent, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency exercises administrative authority and supports the Regional Centers through programming, budgeting, financial management of operation and maintenance costs, human resources services support, and personnel management.

Foreign Military Financing Program

The principal means of ensuring U.S. security is through the deterrence of potential aggressors who would threaten the United States or its allies. Foreign Military Financing, the U.S. appropriation for financing the acquisitions of U.S. defense articles, services, and training, supports U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals and enables allies and friendly nations to improve their defense capabilities and to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; the Department of State allocates the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the Department of Defense implements the program. As FMF helps countries meet their legitimate defense needs, it also promotes U.S. national security interests by strengthening and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces. Because FMF monies are used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both America's armed forces and U.S. workers.

Total funding in FY 2010 (articles and training) totaled \$5.47 billion, with the vast majority of funds earmarked to support stability in the Middle East. FMF is also being used in the Middle East to strengthen self-defense capabilities and to safeguard borders and coastal areas. In Africa, the bulk of the funds support counterterrorism programs and provide security for borders and territorial waters. The majority of FMF funds in the East Asia and Pacific region support Indonesia for defense reform, improving maritime security, counterterrorism efforts, mobility, and disaster relief capabilities. In Europe and Eurasia, FMF funding supports modernization and interoperability programs in Poland and with other coalition partners. Funding will also be used to continue the integration of new NATO members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Iraq and Afghanistan. In South and Central Asia, FMF will continue to be used for Operation Enduring Freedom sustainment, countering regional and international violent extremism, and enhancing counterinsurgency programs and peace support programs. Finally, in the Western Hemisphere, FMF for Colombia will continue to support counternarcotics and counterterrorism efforts, as well as maritime interdiction programs.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$66,163,972	\$66,163,972

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	3,581	3,581

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Foreign Military Sales Program

The Foreign Military Sales program involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training (including professional military education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases). Responsible arms sales further national security and foreign policy objectives by strengthening bilateral defense relations, supporting coalition building, and enhancing interoperability between U.S. forces and militaries of allies and friendly nations. These sales also contribute to U.S. prosperity by improving the U.S. balance of trade position, sustaining highly skilled jobs in the defense industrial base, and extending production lines and lowering unit costs for such key weapon systems as the M1A2 tank, F-16 aircraft, AH-64 helicopter, and F/A-18 aircraft.

Total FMS sales in FY 2010 (articles and training) were approximately \$31.6 billion. Military training and education, which includes Professional Military Education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases, is sold to foreign countries via FMS. Total military training and education sold to foreign countries reported through the FMS program in FY 2010 was over \$623 million.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$570,406,769	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$570,406,769

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	28,853	28,853

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training program is a low-cost, highly effective component of U.S. security assistance.

The overall objectives of the program are to:

- Further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations that culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries.
- Provide training that augments the capabilities of participant nations' military forces to support combined operations and interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Increase the ability of foreign military and civilian personnel to instill and maintain democratic values and protect internationally recognized human rights in their own government and military.

Training provided under the IMET program is professional and nonpolitical, exposing foreign students to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures and the manner in which military organizations function under civilian control. The IMET program's mandatory English-language proficiency requirement establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. It facilitates the development of valuable professional and personal relationships that have provided U.S. access to and influence in a critical sector of society that often plays a pivotal role in supporting, or transitioning to, democratic governments. The IMET program introduces military and civilian participants to elements of U.S. democracy such as the U.S. judicial system, legislative oversight, free speech, equality issues, and U.S. commitment to human rights.

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of technical training and professional military education activities conducted by DOD for foreign military and civilian officials. These activities include formal instruction that involves over 4,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations to roughly 7,000 foreign students annually.

The Expanded IMET (E-IMET) program is a subset of the IMET program that fosters greater understanding of and respect for civilian control of the military, exposes students to military justice systems, and promotes the development of strong civil-military relations by showing key military and civilian leaders how to overcome barriers that can exist between armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators.

A less formal, but still significant, part of IMET is the Field Studies Program, which exposes students to the U.S. way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for individual civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law.

IMET assists U.S. allies and friendly nations in professionalizing their militaries through participation in U.S. military educational programs. The resulting military competence and self-sufficiency of U.S. allies and partner nations provide a wide range of benefits to the United States in terms of collective security, stability, and peace. As foreign militaries improve their knowledge of and integrate U.S. military principles into their own forces, military cooperation is strengthened. Similarly, opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, and combined force exercises, as well as essential requirements for access to foreign military bases and facilities, are notably expanded. IMET fosters important military linkages essential to advancing global security interests of the United States and improving the capabilities of its allies and partner nations.

In FY 2010, the United States provided nearly \$103 million in training to over 7,000 students from 131 allied and partner nations.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$102,790,504	\$0	\$102,790,504

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7,086	7,086

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education exchange program sends U.S. and foreign officers for academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad and in the United States respectively. Some of the U.S. officers attending the foreign staff schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the foreign country's Ministry of Defense. All tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a one-for-one reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

Reciprocal PME exchanges are authorized by section 544 (Exchange Training) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). This section authorizes the President to provide for the attendance of foreign military personnel at PME institutions in the United States (other than service academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the U.S. professional military education institutions and comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	60	60

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) is the preeminent DOD institution for strategic security studies, research, and outreach in Africa. ACSS continues to support U.S. national security policy by strengthening the strategic capacity of African states to identify and resolve security challenges in ways that promote civil-military cooperation, respect democratic values, and safeguard human rights. ACSS organizes programs that allow participants to examine complex issues and seek their own solutions. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., on the campus of the National Defense University, ACSS holds many of its seminars on the African continent with the assistance of Regional Offices in Senegal and Ethiopia.

ACSS programs, outreach, and research demonstrate innovative institutional dexterity to impart subject matter expertise on emerging security challenges. ACSS meets these unique regional challenges with tailored initiatives designed to build and sustain partner capacity and relationships throughout Africa. To maximize exposure and build ties with regional counterparts, ACSS conducts the majority of its programs in-region.

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During FY 2010, ACSS offered 36 programs lasting from 4 to 28 days in length to 1,699 military, civilian, and nongovernmental participants from 58 countries. Nearly 2,100 alumni and community members attended a total of 51 Topical Outreach Symposia and chapter meetings in 19 countries. ACSS held 61 research/academic presentations and 23 special initiatives reaching 312 people.

ACSS Core Programs:

- Senior Leaders Seminars (SLS) focus on a comprehensive definition of security and provide participants with an understanding of the scope and nature of current and emerging security threats confronting Africa, and democratically addressing Africa's future security challenges.
- Next Generation of African Military Leaders Course is a flagship accredited program that lays the foundation for the roles and responsibilities of professional military officers and future leaders of a democratic society.
- Introduction to African Security Issues and the African Defense Attache Courses focus on U.S.-Africa policy and highlight partnership opportunities for the U.S. and African diplomatic corps. Participants increase knowledge of U.S. defense policy and gain a network of professional relationships that will enhance their access to resources and new information.
- Economic Community of West African States Strategic Seminar (ECOWAS) focuses on Undersecretary of Defense for Policy goals to build the capacity of African States. In the last few years, ECOWAS members have articulated concrete actions to enhance strategic-level planning and preparedness. Participants developed regional and multilateral counternarcotics (CN) legislation to be enforced via the ECOWAS Antinarcotics Unit.

ACSS Conferences and Workshops:

- Fifth Annual Counterterrorism Workshop built capacity to implement the African Union (AU) Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism. Support for this program has seen an 80% increase in Counterterrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) funding. Attendees created instruments against terrorist financing and policies to arrest financial transfers that support violent extremist organizations.
- Maritime Safety and Security Seminar participants discussed key threats and opportunities to develop national maritime security strategies in harmony with the African Union. In response, Tanzanian President Kikwete approved new legislation to apprehend violators and try crimes of piracy in a court of law. The AU used the framework built in the conference to begin socializing maritime strategy development at the national and regional levels.
- Managing Security Resources in Africa Seminar (MSRA) introduced participants to management principles in a fiscal environment of limited resources, enabling them to maximize returns on security investments. The conference emphasized the importance of building capacity to develop policies, good governance, and transparency underpinned by functioning democratic institutions.
- Small Arms/Light Weapons (SALW) Workshop participants worked to create the requisite infrastructure for arms control and an environment that prevents the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The workshop examined factors that fuel and sustain the spread of SALW and explored multisector coordination to shape security professionals who are capable of protecting their populations.

ACSS Outreach Programs:

- Topical Outreach Program Series (TOPS) enables ACSS to maintain active and substantive relationships with alumni associations, or "Community Chapters." Following a TOPS focused on security sector reform and civil-military relations, alumni from Uganda implemented the first phase of a national identification card process. As a result, Uganda has streamlined the electoral registration process. Five million new voters have registered, far exceeding the 3.5 million target. In the second phase, photographs and fingerprints will be captured; Uganda expects to see improvements in border security and homeland defense as a result.
- Community Leadership Conference (CLC) expanded chapter capacity while keeping ACSS synchronized with the wider security community in Africa. In addition to the communities included in the CLC, ACSS will begin targeting "virtual communities" linked together by a shared interest, regardless of physical location.
- Fifth Annual Africa Command Academic Symposium supports the U.S. Africa Command's (AFRICOM) theater stability. Participants identified areas for further attention and offered U.S. military leaders several recommendations to better support peace and stability on the continent.
- Africa Defense Force Joint Warrant Officer Symposium focused on peacekeeping issues, narcotics trafficking, health, readiness, environment, and supporting maritime security efforts and offered several recommendations for consideration by the Department of Defense and U.S. Africa Command. Following the symposium, the Nigerian Ministry of Defense (MOD) agreed to implement a new training protocol to professionalize the enlisted corps and it is considering allocating up to 25% of education funding to noncommissioned officers.
- Combined Joint Task Force - Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) Workshop fulfills a request to ACSS by the Joint

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Warfighting Center to support predeployment training. It provides lectures on the political, economic, and security issues unique to the Horn of Africa. Program introduced deploying unit to Africa's unique security and political landscape. Units assigned to CJTF-HOA are focused on stability operations and building partner capacity; this prepared war fighters to assume responsibility for military operations in Djibouti.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,992,836	\$0	\$4,992,836

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7,366	7,366

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The mission of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) located in Honolulu, Hawaii, is to connect and empower security practitioners to advance Asia-Pacific security cooperation and build partnership capacity through focused executive and leader development, regional outreach, professional exchanges at conferences, and policy-relevant research. APCSS addresses regional and global security issues by bringing together military and interagency civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations to address whole-of-government solutions in executive workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

APCSS supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) priorities and U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) objectives to develop cooperative security arrangements and expand relationships among national security establishments throughout the region in order to build partner capacity and capability to respond to contingencies. A critical APCSS output is the ever-expanding network of professional and personal relationships that exist among current and future leaders and decision makers in the region. It is a network that enables collaborative solutions to security challenges.

Recent APCSS transformational efforts have increased interagency interaction among international coalition partners, nongovernmental organizations, regional opinion makers, and other U.S. and regional counterpart centers. APCSS continues to develop skilled security practitioners who are action-oriented and routinely demonstrate an ability to apply knowledge gained, skills improved, and networks expanded as the result of participation in APCSS programs and activities.

During FY 2010, APCSS educated, empowered, and connected 1,004 graduates and participants over 18,356 participant days through its suite of programs and events emphasizing a mix of political, diplomatic, economic, environmental, informational, technological, social, and military dimensions of strategic challenges. APCSS programs average 17 days per participant, and feedback indicates support for longer events. APCSS continually reviews and revises its program offerings based on DOD and USPACOM guidance and priorities and it does so in partnership with the Defense Institutional Reform Initiative, the Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program, the Asia-Pacific Regional Initiative, and other DOD programs. Due to the global scope of many security issues, nations beyond the traditional Asia-Pacific region (like Chili, Peru, and Kenya) also send representatives to APCSS.

APCSS Flagship Courses:

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- The Advanced Security Cooperation Executive Course, a six-week program focused on building relationships among midcareer security practitioners, graduated 169 fellows. This course emphasized the benefits of collaborative action to set conditions for regional security and sustainable development.
- The Transnational Security Cooperation Senior Executive Course, which shows the impact of change in the region and the subsequent need for evolution in military roles and capabilities, graduated 48 senior regional influencers/leaders from 25 countries.
- The Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course enhanced operational and strategic skills that counterterrorism practitioners need to understand and combat terrorism and transnational threats. The three-and-a-half-week program addressed the full range of transnational security threats, including transnational crime, narcotics, terrorist financing, money laundering, corruption, and insurgency and graduated 82 fellows from 37 countries.
- The Comprehensive Crisis Management Course, a four-week intensive, activity-based program devoted to prevention, preparation, and response to national and regional crises, graduated 78 fellows from 42 countries. It addressed definitions and types of stability operations, coalition building and operations, interagency coordination, interventions and occupations, postconflict or postcomplex emergency reconstruction steps, transition planning, and strategic communications.
- Asia-Pacific Orientation Course focused on U.S. policy and introduced 286 fellows from nine countries to the security culture, politics, protocols, and challenges of key countries in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course for 13 U.S. Flag/General officers and civilian equivalents provided regional perspectives, country-specific issues, regional cooperation on challenges, and analysis of historical and emerging issues.

APCSS also continued to present the Regional Workshop Program that expands and enriches the resident program, addressing regional security challenges identified by U.S. and international leaders. These timely, tailored, low-cost, high-payoff programs support OSD and USPACOM priorities, including security sector development, enhancing partner capacity, and fostering international security cooperation.

APCSS further expanded its reach in FY 2010 by engaging with over 4,500 regional security professionals through various outreach vehicles, such as senior leader engagement, faculty travel in the region, engagements at other organizations, and Center visits and roundtables. APCSS continued to reach out to current and future fellows, alumni, other security practitioners and subject matter experts, U.S. embassies, media, and students as evidenced by 85,000 average web page hits per month, over 20,000 unique visitors monthly, an average 4,000 downloads of publications, and social media following growing at the rate of 10% per month. Additionally, APCSS reaches the general public through media releases, newsletters, a public web page, and online research publications, including a new edited volume, entitled "Issues for Engagement: Asian Perspectives on Transnational Security Challenges," that surveys regional security priorities and preparations to deal with transnational security challenges.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,157,706	\$0	\$4,157,706

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	642	642

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Regional Centers for Security Studies - Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS), based in Washington, D.C., is the premier regional forum for promoting partner nation capacity building and the development of effective security policy within the Western Hemisphere through strategic-level defense and security education, research assistance, and dialogue. Its civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of interest and a mutual support network focused on achieving a more cooperative and stable international security environment in the region.

In support of national and defense security cooperation goals, Office of the Undersecretary of Defense - Policy, U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) theater objectives, the National Defense University, and the Inter-American Defense College, CHDS has a three-tiered approach to its mission, so as to initiate relationships, and then maintain contact and engagement with graduates and other program participants. CHDS offers foundational, sustainment, and strategic interaction activities tailored to the needs of regional governmental civilian, military, and police leaders, as well as regional nongovernmental actors and U.S. policy makers.

Foundational activities are tailored to upper midlevel (GS-14 and Lieutenant Colonel equivalents) government and military security and defense professionals, and interested parties from civil society, including the media and academia. Sustainment activities for CHDS fellows (courses, seminars, conferences, and workshops) are designed to build upon foundational activities, maintain and enhance individual and institutional contact, and include topic-specific advanced courses (accredited through the National Defense University) and regionally-focused academic-style events. Strategic engagement activities include National Security Planning Workshops for host nations' leaders to develop or refine their National Security Strategies, NationLab programs for War Colleges and other partner institutions, and Legislative Leader Seminars for civilian leaders of national defense parliamentary commissions. These venues have significantly advanced U.S. strategic goals and objectives in important areas of U.S. regional security and defense concern.

CHDS expanded its course, seminar, and conference offerings in FY 2010 resulting in a significant increase in participation -- from 946 foreign participants representing 36 countries in FY 2009 to 2,575 foreign participants representing 49 countries in FY 2010. The average length of the active relationship between CHDS and the returning students in the advanced courses is four-and-a-half years, attesting to the value graduates place in their continued and extended relationship with CHDS. Demand for these sustainment courses was high: three to four candidates competed for every slot.

CHDS's primary foundational course, the Strategy and Defense Policy course, was offered for the 36th and 37th times for 81 participants. A tailored version of the course, the "Caribbean Defense and Security Course," was held in April 2010 for 36 people, primarily from the Caribbean. It was conducted concurrently with the advanced course "Statecraft, Peacekeeping, and Nation Building," which included two fellows from outside the region, enhancing the experience for all.

CHDS also expanded outreach and alumni efforts in FY 2010 including televised video conferences, on-site seminars led by faculty members, new alumni association activities, and academic publications, including the well-regarded Security and Defense Studies Review.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,150,260	\$0	\$3,150,260

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,116	2,116

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC), located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, is a unique German-American institution that focuses on the most important security issues confronting Europe, Eurasia, and North America. Guided by the legacy and ideals of the Marshall Plan, GCMC continues to promote Euro-Atlantic values through security education initiatives. A fundamental theme throughout GCMC programs is that most 21st century security challenges require international, interagency, and interdisciplinary responses and cooperation.

In FY 2010, the mix of participants included 47% from the ministries of defense, 35% from the ministries of interior security, 8% from the ministries of foreign affairs, and 4% from other organizations including nongovernmental organizations and academia.

In FY 2010, GCMC offered a total of ten resident programs, 50 language courses, and 164 partnership outreach events to military, civilian, and interagency officials from 112 countries throughout the world. In FY 2010, there were 895 graduates of GCMC resident programs and 472 graduates from Partnership Language Training Center Europe's (PLTCE) language programs. In addition to resident programs, the GCMC conducted 164 outreach events with over 900 participants from 31 countries.

GCMC Core Programs:

-- Program on Advanced Security Studies (PASS), a 12-week course, is the primary resident program. The PASS is a survey course in security studies focusing on global security, armed conflict and terrorism, transnational challenges, international norms, international security cooperation, and national security governance. This course continues to be a successful vehicle for educating future leaders, shaping attitudes, presenting German and American approaches to security issues, and building networks of international professionals in support of GCMC core objectives. In FY 2010, 300 PASS graduates were added to the network.

-- Program on Terrorism Security Studies (PTSS) addresses numerous aspects of a threat that confronts nations around the globe. This five-week course brings together military officers, government officials, and police administrators currently working in counterterrorism organizations throughout the world. In FY 2010, 146 PTSS graduates were added to the network.

-- Senior Executive Seminar (SES) offers senior officials (general officers, ministers, ambassadors, and parliamentarians) a one-week, condensed and topical program. This year's topics were Countering Narcotics Trafficking: Challenges and Opportunities, and Deepening Cooperation on Counterterrorism. These two seminars were attended by 200 current leaders and decision makers from 85 countries.

-- Security, Stability, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTaR) and the Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security (STACS), now in their third year, stress interagency and multinational approaches and continue to be in high demand. As of October 2010, SSTaR has created a community of 259 stability operations professionals from 38 nations who will make informed decisions on how their countries can contribute to multinational SSTaR operations. Similarly, the STACS course has created a community of 168 professionals from over 30 nations who are involved in disaster and consequence management.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,728,378	\$0	\$9,728,378

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,783	4,783

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The mission of the Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) is to enhance security in the Near East and South Asia by building sustained and mutually beneficial relationships, fostering regional cooperation on security issues, and promoting effective communications and strategic capacity through free and candid interaction in an academic environment. NESA programs in Washington, D.C., and in the region, provide a forum for security sector professionals to examine the challenges that shape the regional security environment. NESA provides a venue for national decision makers to gather, exchange ideas, and explore cooperative solutions to common strategic problems in support of U.S. policy goals and objectives.

NESA priority efforts support strategic-level capacity-building programs in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq, and Lebanon while sustaining a vibrant presence with Arabian Gulf countries, the Levant, North Africa, Egypt, and India. Additionally, a Forward Office established in Manama, Bahrain, in FY 2010, increases the ability of the Center to execute requirements; increase participation in transformative foundational courses on regional security, short-term conferences, and events in support of building partner strategic capacity; and increase participation in issue-focused programs with greater efficiency.

In FY 2010, NESA continued to produce outcomes of strategic importance for the U.S. Government and the region. NESA leadership regularly provided insights to Department of Defense, Department of State, Combatant Commanders, and Congressional leadership to shape viable and nuanced approaches to regional security issues. During the fiscal year, NESA began new program initiatives to enhance the strategic-level capacity of the governments of Afghanistan and Yemen, while continuing programs in Pakistan, Lebanon, and India that contribute directly to the policy goals and objectives of the U.S. Government.

NESA continues to offer three types of programs: foundational seminars, offered primarily in Washington, D.C., that serve as intake mechanisms for expanding the alumni network; engagement activities, local and in-region, with alumni and a wider audience of strategic thinkers; and outreach and alumni sustainment activities.

The foundational seminars examined four broad themes: the impact of globalization on regional strategic issues; the changing strategic environment, including an assessment of transnational threats and the implications of initiatives such as shared early warning and missile defense; U.S. policy and the policy-making processes; and concepts for enhancing regional security.

FY 2010 NESA Foundational Programs:

-- Executive Seminars, four three-week courses for mid- to upper-level military and civilian professionals, addressed strategic concerns of mutual interest to the nations of the region and the United States and explored emerging issues of regional impact, opportunities for multilateral cooperation, strategic threats, and the

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implications of long-term global challenges in the region.

-- Senior Executive Seminars, two two-week courses for upper-level military flag officers and senior executive civilians, provided opportunities for discussions between senior regional and U.S. officials on a variety of current strategic issues.

-- Combating Terrorism Seminars, three two-week courses for mid- and upper-level military professionals, included extensive opportunities to debate and discuss a broad range of the most pressing regional and international security issues that deal with combating terrorism and other transnational threats. Participants also examined the nature of the new security environment with special emphasis on the legal and moral environment of international terrorism, background sources for terrorism, international mechanisms that support terrorist organizations, and the U.S. and international environment for responding to modern transnational threats.

-- Orientation Seminar, a five-day course for new embassy personnel from the region, provided new international embassy employees in the Washington, D.C., area an orientation to the U.S. Government and its policies and their effect on U.S., foreign, and counterterrorism policy formation through lectures, discussion, and observation with senior U.S. Government officials, scholars, and academics.

FY 2010 sustainment programs included in-region alumni meetings, continuation of the monthly discussion forum for the Washington, D.C., embassy community, continuation of the New York City offshoot of the Washington Seminar discussion group to engage missions to the U.N. and regional consulates, roundtable luncheons for ambassadors and defense attaches, and an Iftar (Ramadan fast-breaking) dinner for Washington, D.C.-based alumni and diplomats.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,228,109	\$0	\$5,228,109

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,155	1,155

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a DOD security cooperation tool that provides education and training to international security personnel as part of the U.S. global effort to combat terrorism.

The goals of the CTFP are to build and strengthen a global network of combating terrorism experts and practitioners committed to support U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations; build and reinforce the combating terrorism capabilities of partner nations; and to counter ideological support for terrorism.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Build a Global Network of Combating Terrorism Experts; Build Combating Terrorism Capabilities of Partner Nations; Counter Ideological Support for Terrorism

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$26,627,873	\$0	\$26,627,873

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	3,173	3,173

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

The mission of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness is to develop policies and plans, conduct analyses, provide advice, make recommendations, and issue guidance on Department of Defense plans and programs. In addition, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness develops policies, plans, and programs to ensure the readiness of the Total Force as well as the efficient and effective support of peacetime operations and contingency planning and preparedness; develops and implements policies, procedures, and standards for manpower requirements determination and training for the Total Force; reviews and evaluates plans and programs to ensure adherence to approved policies and standards; participates in Planning, Programming, and Budgeting activities related to USD (P&R) functions; promotes coordination, cooperation, and mutual understanding within the Department, and between the Department and other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the civilian community; and serves on boards, committees, and other groups pertaining to assigned functional areas and represent the Secretary of Defense on manpower and personnel matters outside the Department.

National Security Education Program

The National Security Education Program (NSEP) addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and underrepresented in U.S. study.

NSEP awards David L. Boren Scholarships and Fellowships to American undergraduate and graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other fields crucial to U.S. national security. On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more.

NSEP also awards fellowships to students through The Language Flagship. The Language Flagship supports individuals to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, and Russian. Flagship fellows study for one to two years.

The Language Flagship also awards grants to U.S. universities recognized as leaders in the field of language education. Additionally, it supports new concepts in language instruction, including partnerships with innovative universities and school systems developing K-16 pipeline programs in Arabic and Chinese.

In 2007, NSEP became a key actor in the Project GO (Global Officers) initiative, which aims to improve the language skills, regional expertise, and intercultural communication skills of future military officers.

Data from 2008 related to the National Security Education Program appeared in the Interagency Working Group Report under the National Defense University organization level. Data from 2009 onward is now reported under the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness organization level.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Intensive Overseas Immersion Study; Advanced Language Study

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,622,130	\$0	\$12,622,130

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
616	0	616

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The primary purpose of the Department of Defense Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program is to provide National Guard and reserve officers training associated with mobilization duties while enhancing their ability to work and communicate with the military individuals of the host nation. This program provides the opportunity for reserve officers to complete annual training pertinent to their mobilization assignment while they gain understanding of the training, doctrine, and operations of a major alliance partner.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) plays the lead role in coordinating the reserve component administrators, establishing program policy, and interfacing with the participating nations' defense ministries. The reserve components are each responsible for administration of the program for their reservists. The reserve components select highly qualified officers for participation in the program. Each reserve component identifies a host reserve unit where a visiting reserve officer will find substantial, high-quality training opportunities related to their military specialties.

Reserve officers who participate in the exchange program receive valuable training, which they are able to share with their home units. They gain an appreciation of allied reserve forces, which facilitates an effective working relationship with those forces upon mobilization.

As our forces withdraw from their forward presence missions, the opportunities to establish personal and professional relationships between the reserves of the respective nations is significantly reduced. Programs like this maintain the health of our military relationships and enhance our understanding of each other's reserve components and the alliances we collectively serve.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$924,323	\$0	\$924,323

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
93	78	171

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$33,089,236	\$33,089,236	\$0	\$12,850,753†	\$0†	\$122,814†	\$0†	\$46,062,803†	17,326

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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The Department of Education's (USED) mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

Office of Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education houses the International and Foreign Language Education Service (IFLE, formerly the International Education Programs Service), and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

IFLE administers 14 programs to expand the international dimension of American education and to increase U.S. capabilities in the less commonly taught foreign languages and related area studies. IFLE's mission includes the funding of foreign language and area training, curriculum development, research, and a wide range of international education activities.

Nine programs are conducted primarily in the United States: National Resource Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, International Research and Studies, Language Resource Centers, Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language, Business and International Education, Centers for International Business Education, Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access, and the Institute for International Public Policy. These programs are authorized by Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended.

Five programs are conducted overseas. Four of these programs are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, Faculty Research Abroad, Group Projects Abroad, and Seminars Abroad. These programs favor projects that focus on any world area other than Western Europe. The American Overseas Research Centers Program is authorized by Title VI of the HEA.

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FIPSE funds four programs authorized under Title VII of the HEA: European Union-United States Atlantis Program, Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education, U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program, and the U.S.-Russia Program. In October 2011 these programs will be moved to IFLE, which now administers these programs. These programs continue to be funded out of FIPSE's budget, however.

American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers Program provides grants to consortia of institutions of higher education that (1) receive more than half of their funding from public or private U.S. sources, (2) have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located, and (3) are tax-exempt organizations.

The grants provide support to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff, and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; bringing visiting scholars and faculty to a center to teach or conduct research; organizing and managing conferences; and publication and dissemination of materials for scholars and the general public.

For additional information consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.274.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,120,334	\$0	\$1,120,334

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
917	0	917

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

European Union-United States Atlantis Program

The European Union-United States Atlantis Program is funded by FIPSE. In October 2011 it will be administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service. The Atlantis Program aims to add a new European Union/United States dimension to student-centered cooperation and to bring balanced benefits to both the European Union and the United States. The essential objectives are as follows: promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the European Community and the United States including broader knowledge of their languages, cultures, and institutions; improving the quality of human resource development and transatlantic student mobility including the promotion of mutual understanding; encouraging the exchange of expertise in new developments in higher education and/or vocational education and training; forming or enhancing partnerships among higher education, vocational education, or training institutions, professional associations, public authorities, businesses, and other associations as appropriate; and introducing an added-value dimension to transatlantic cooperation which complements bilateral cooperation between Member States of the European Community and the United States as well as other European Community and United States programs and initiatives in higher education and vocational training.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$5,111,198	\$0	\$5,111,198

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$7,361,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,361,125

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	419	418	837

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to doctoral candidates to go abroad to conduct full-time dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program trains U.S. academic specialists interested in teaching about world areas and foreign languages critical to the U.S. national interest.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, part 662; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46363; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.022.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$6,367,176	\$0	\$6,367,176

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	164	0	164

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to faculty members to enable them to conduct full-time research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program assists faculty members at U.S. institutions to maintain the professional skills necessary for their respective specialized fields through the support of their research projects overseas.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 663; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46361, pp. 46364-46366; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.019.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,402,656	\$0	\$1,402,656

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	18	0	18

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program provides educational opportunities overseas for American teachers, pre-service teachers, faculty, and students at U.S. higher education institutions. It is intended to be a means of developing and improving modern foreign language and area studies at U.S. school systems at all levels.

Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, state departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations, and consortia of such institutions, departments, and organizations.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 664; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46361, pp. 46366-46368; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.021.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$5,504,123	\$0	\$5,504,123

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
875	0	875

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad (SA) Program provides opportunities for qualified U.S. elementary and secondary school teachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty to participate in short-term seminars abroad on topics in the social sciences and the humanities or on the languages of participating countries.

For a more detailed description of the program consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.018.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,992,871	\$0	\$1,992,871

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
119	0	119

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education (North American Program) is funded by FIPSE. In October 2011 it will be administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service. The North American Program is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The program promotes a student-centered, North American dimension to education and training in a wide range of academic and professional disciplines by funding collaborative efforts in the form of consortia consisting of at least two academic institutions from each country. The funding period lasts for four years.

The goal of the program is to improve the quality of human resource development in the United States, Canada, and Mexico and to explore ways to prepare students for work throughout North America. To achieve this goal, participating consortia must meet the following objectives: mutual recognition and portability of academic credits among North American institutions; development of shared, common, or core curricula among North American institutions; acquisition of the languages and exposure to the cultures of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; development of student apprenticeships or other work-related experiences; and increased cooperation and exchange among academic personnel among North American institutions. The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education also encourages consortia to achieve these objectives by extending partnerships beyond higher education and training institutions to include others such as business and industry, professional associations, and public authorities in the three countries.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,221,750	\$0	\$1,221,750

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$1,705,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,705,200

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	251	245	496

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program

The U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program (U.S.-Brazil Program) is funded by FIPSE. In October 2011 it will be administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service. The U.S.-Brazil Program is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States and Brazil. The U.S.-Brazil Program fosters university partnerships through the exchange of undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff within the context of bilateral curricular development. Students benefit from having an international curriculum and cultural dimension added to their studies through a combination of bilateral curricular innovation and study abroad.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Undergraduate Education

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,640,796	\$0	\$2,640,796

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$2,640,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,640,796

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	277	276	553

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

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U.S.-Russia Program

The U.S.-Russia Program is funded by FIPSE. In October 2011 it will be administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service. The U.S.-Russia Program aims to improve research and education activities in higher education by providing grants that demonstrate partnerships between Russian and American institutions of higher education that contribute to the development and promotion of educational opportunities between the two nations, particularly in the areas of mutual foreign language learning and advancement of education in science, technology, and the humanities.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,061,520	\$0	\$1,061,520

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,061,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,061,520

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	35	71

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS) provides support for international program activities in civic education and economic education through the Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program. This program is authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The Department of Education, in coordination with the United States Department of State, first implemented the program in 1995. The purpose of the program is to provide grants to improve the quality of civic and government education and economic education in the United States, to foster civic competence and responsibility, and to improve the quality of civic education and economic education through cooperative exchange programs with eligible countries.

The legislation for this program defines an eligible country as a Central European country, an Eastern European country, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Independent States of the former Soviet Union as defined in Section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801), the Republic of Ireland, the Province of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, and any developing country (as such term is defined in Section 209 (d) of the Education for the Deaf Act).

Award recipients under this program make available to educators in eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civic and government education and economic education; assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs; create and implement civic and government education and economic education programs for students that draw upon experiences of the participating eligible countries; provide a means for exchange of ideas and experiences in civic and government education and economic education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders; and provide support for independent research and evaluation to determine the effects of these educational programs on students' development of knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of a constitutional democracy.

The Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program is carried out in coordination with the Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other program activities conducted in eligible countries and that institutions in eligible countries with which the work may be conducted are creditable institutions.

The data submitted in this report are from programs funded by the OSDFS and administered by five nonprofit organizations in the United States: (1) American Federation of Teachers Education Fund, which administers the Civic Voices Program, (2) Russell Sage College, which administers the Civic Mosaic Program, (3) Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, (4) Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, which administers the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) Program, and (5) Council for Economic Education, formerly known as the National Council on Economic Education.

Civic Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project

Civic Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project is an innovative program designed to maximize the professional development value of international exchange and bring significant value added to the broader civic education community. Civic Voices will develop a rich repository of oral histories from democracy activists around the world, including eight target countries (Colombia, Georgia, Mongolia, Northern Ireland, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, and the United States). Participating teachers will ask their students to help preserve the legacy of their countries' democratic struggles by conducting interviews with activists and uploading their stories to an online memory bank. The project has four sets of goals:

- Teachers will improve their civics instruction by infusing inquiry-based instructional methods and comparative approaches.
- Students will enhance their civic knowledge, skills, and dispositions through civics-focused instruction and community research projects.
- Products will include an online memory bank housing first-person narratives and teachers' guides on comparative democracy and civic engagement.
- Capacity will be built within partner organizations to exchange ideas and work collaboratively in the promotion of high-quality civic education. Teachers' membership organizations in eight countries will incorporate Civic Voices materials and activities into their ongoing operations.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$999,376	\$0	\$999,376

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	42	600	642

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Civics Mosaic II: Issues Facing Our World

Civics Mosaic II is a three-year initiative which expands work of Mosaic I from Russia to include five more countries of Eurasia: Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia.

The goals, objectives, and outcomes of Civics Mosaic: Issues Facing Our World (Mosaic II) are consistent with research-based best practices in civic education. In addition, based on our prior experiences administering programs in international civic education (Mosaic I), they are meaningful yet realistic. Though interconnected, we have organized four major goals into four complementary sets of objectives and outcomes that apply to participants in the United States, Russia, and Eurasia.

Goal 1 aims to improve teachers' civic content knowledge and pedagogical expertise. Through professional development, exchange visits, and independent research, participating teachers will: (1) increase their content knowledge of core civic concepts and current civic issues in comparative perspective, (2) improve their understanding of history, culture, government, and civic education of their partner country, and (3) effectively utilize research-based best practices in civic education.

Goal 2 aims to improve students' civic knowledge, skills, dispositions, and engagement. Through their participation in Mosaic I, Mosaic II, and Project Citizen, participating students will: (1) increase their understanding of core civic concepts and enduring civic issues, (2) improve their National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)-defined intellectual and participatory skills, and (3) enhance their NAEP-defined civic dispositions.

Goal 3 aims to improve partners' capacity to build, sustain, and connect civic education programs. Through their participation in professional development, exchange visits, and interactions with international colleagues, Mosaic II partners will: (1) develop a better understanding of effective civic education projects and (2) strengthen their networks of key teachers, administrators, and organizations.

Goal 4 aims to deliver tangible products such as the creation of a Civics Mosaic website and student survey.

In FY 2010, Civics Mosaic II operated on the basis of a nine-month no-cost extension. The purpose of this extension was twofold: (1) to complete activities budgeted in our third and final year and (2) to assess in a more meaningful way the impact of the Mosaic program on the teaching of civics in our partner countries.

The main event of the year brought eight Russian and Eurasian partners together with American partners and key personnel to share findings and exchange ideas on the Mosaic experience at James Madison's home in Montpelier, Virginia.

Within participating countries, partners brought together hundreds of trainers, staff, and teachers to prepare for

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and debrief the main event. Each country and U.S. regional team was assigned Mosaic themes to analyze and prepare written responses for presentation and discussion at Montpelier.

Meanwhile, student participation topped 15,000 in an international survey project on what it means to be a good citizen at www.civicvoices.com.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Civic Education in the Partner Countries and the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	1,916	1,917

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program

CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program is a cooperative project of civic education organizations in the United States and emerging and established democracies throughout the world to promote education for democratic citizenship. The program involves the experience, expertise, and programmatic offerings of more than 25 U.S.-based state and national level civic education organizations and universities by linking them in partnerships with public and private sector entities in more than 60 emerging democracies. Collectively, the CIVITAS consortium marshals the strengths of the most eminent and experienced leaders in democracy education in the world. These consortium members have created the fundamental civic education frameworks and standards employed throughout the United States and in many other democracies. Other CIVITAS innovations include: cosponsoring the first worldwide organizing conference in democracy education, establishment of a series of annual meetings for civic education leaders from around the world, development by international scholars and educators of an International Framework for Education in Democracy, dissemination of "active learning" methods and curricula, and leadership in the CIVITAS worldwide organization.

The CIVITAS partnerships are designed to help educators in the participating countries to identify the civic education needs in each of the sites and to develop programs consistent with the goals of the program that will address those needs. This is accomplished through seminars for civic educators on the basic values and principles of constitutional democracy and its institutions; visits by civic educators to school systems, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations that have exemplary programs in civics and government education; translation of basic documents of constitutional democracy and significant works on political theory, constitutional law, and government; adaptation and development of exemplary curricular and teacher education programs; and joint research and evaluation projects to determine the effects of civic education programs on students' civic knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

Additionally, the program provides technical assistance and financial support for the development and improvement of civic education in many countries worldwide. Support for the program is also provided in coordination with the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development domestic and international offices. Recipients of this assistance include nongovernmental organizations, government agencies, and professional associations.

The Center for Civic Education and a group of leading organizations in the United States and Latin America joined together to form the CIVITAS Latin American Consortium (CLA) and received a five-year grant award from the U.S. Department of Education to conduct a project entitled CIVITAS Latin America: A Civic Education Exchange Program (CIVITAS Latin America). The goals of the project were to acquaint Latin American educators with exemplary curricular and teacher training programs in civic education; assist educators in creating, adapting, implementing, and institutionalizing effective civic education programs in their own countries; create and implement civic education programs for students in the United States that will help to better understand the history and experiences of emerging and advanced democracies in Latin America; and facilitate the exchange of ideas and experiences in civic education among educational, governmental, and private sector leaders in the United States and Latin America. This project ended in fiscal year 2008.

The Center also received a two-year award from the Department of Education to implement another project entitled CIVITAS Africa: A Civic Education Exchange Program (CIVITAS Africa). The goals of the project were to teach the fundamental values, principles, and processes of democracy; foster the development of competent and responsible participation by students; and promote mutual understanding and respect among U.S. and African teachers and students. The two-year award ended in fiscal year 2006, and partners involved in the project continue to be active in the CIVITAS network. The CIVITAS Latin America and Africa projects built upon and expanded the work conducted under CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program.

During FY 2010, the Center addressed five central goals, as defined in the authorizing legislation for the Cooperative Civic Education Exchange Program, the Education for Democracy Act, section 2345: (1) to make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civics and government education, and economic education, developed in the United States, (2) to assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs, (3) to create and implement civics and government education, and economic education, programs for students that draw upon the experiences of the participating eligible countries, (4) to provide a means for the exchange of ideas and experiences in civics and government education, and economic education, among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders of participating eligible countries, and (5) to provide support for independent research and evaluation to

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determine the effects of educational programs on students' development of the knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of constitutional democracy.

Civitas: An International Civic Education Exchange Program is implemented in cooperation with U.S. and international partners. For the 2010 fiscal year, the Center worked with organizations in 29 U.S. states and 67 countries. The primary participants in the cooperative education exchange programs assisted under this project were educational leaders in the areas of civics and government education, including teachers, curriculum and teacher training specialists, scholars in relevant disciplines, and educational policy makers, and government and private sector leaders from the United States and eligible countries.

Project Activities Highlights

1. Making available exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs. During fiscal year 2010, educators from eligible countries throughout the world participated in professional development events as part of the Civitas program. For example, the Center hosted Dennis Dickson of the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Education, South Africa, and Zhiyi Zhao of Nanjing Normal University, China, at its intensive National Academy on Civics and Government held in Los Angeles, California, July 10-31, 2010. American trainers also provided on-site demonstrations of U.S. curriculum and pedagogy for educational leaders in participating countries. Likewise, Civitas partners provided U.S. teachers and educational leaders with seminars on best practices in civic education in eligible countries through events such as the Global Partnerships in Education conference at Maryville University in St. Louis, Missouri, November 20-21, 2009.
2. Assisting eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of civic education programs. Each year, Civitas partners develop plans to adapt, implement, and/or institutionalize their civic education programs in their sites. Partners develop their own materials and also adapt materials originally developed by the Center and other Civitas partners. In fiscal year 2010, this work included (1) ongoing development of a Project Citizen virtual classroom and online learning management system, www.thepeopleunite.com, by partners in Florida, Hungary, Romania, Panama, and Peru, (2) development of Spanish-language distance learning modules for Project Citizen teacher training in Paraguay, (3) piloting of Colombia's adaptation of the high school level We the People program, and (4) development of lessons on Lebanon's Constitution, inspired by the We the People curriculum. The Indiana partnership with Malawi held a series of events in May 2010 to bring together U.S. partners with Malawi educational stakeholders to take a critical look at how civic education is addressed in the Malawi educational system and plan next steps for including civic education in pre-service teacher education and throughout the curricular subject areas.
3. Creating and implementing civics and government education programs for students that draw upon the experiences of the participating eligible countries. Educators from U.S. and international sites work together to develop curricular materials and civic education programs drawing upon each other's experiences. In fiscal year 2010, partners worked on several interesting and innovative comparative materials including: comparative lessons on Chilean and Connecticut history, geography, and government; and web-based versions of Africa Lessons, a curricular material created by the New Jersey partnership with Senegal and recently adapted for use in Los Angeles County schools, which are continually added to by U.S. teachers at http://web.me.com/teachingaboutafrica/Mr._Neufelds_Web_Pages/Home_page_for_TEACHING_ABOUT_AFRICA.html.
4. Providing a means for the exchange of ideas and experiences in civics and government education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders of participating eligible countries. Numerous educational and governmental leaders participated in civic education exchange visits and activities with other nations. Delegations to the United States included leaders from Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, the Republic of Ireland, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, and South Africa. Delegations of educational and governmental leaders from the United States traveled to countries such as Bolivia, Croatia, Ecuador, and Jordan to exchange civic education ideas and expertise.

Over 195 civic education leaders representing 59 countries, 29 U.S. states, and the District of Columbia met in Jakarta, Indonesia, for the 14th Annual World Congress on Civic Education, which focused on the theme "Embracing Diversity and Building Unity Through Civic Education." From July 23 to 27, 2010, the participants exchanged ideas and experiences in civic education and participated in interactive concurrent sessions focused on topics such as global citizenship, assessing civic education teaching and learning, community dialogue and civic engagement through oral history, and utilization of civic education programs to address cultural diversity

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challenges. Plenary speakers provided an in-depth look at civic education in Indonesia and Southeast Asia through sessions focused on Indonesia's democratic emergence, national educational stakeholders, the work of the Center for Civic Education Indonesia, and civic education programs in Thailand and Malaysia.

5. Providing support for independent research and evaluation. Gary Marx of the Center for Public Outreach conducted an external evaluation of Civitas programs during fiscal year 2010. Marx focused on the Idaho partnership with Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Colombia, and Jordan. Marx examined the impact of the program on U.S. and international students, teachers, educational leaders, and policy makers. Through his in-depth examination, Marx identified best practices in five areas that could be shared more broadly with the Civitas network: (1) a tailored approach to work towards peace and reconciliation, (2) giving students a voice, (3) helping students find common ground despite conflicts in society, (4) building programs for pre-service and in-service teacher training, and (5) developing technologies to enhance program reach and effectiveness. Marx also identified areas in which the programs and partnership collaboration could be improved in order to increase their effectiveness. In addition to Center-initiated research, Civitas partners conducted research and evaluation projects in India, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Civic Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,064,122	\$0	\$2,064,122

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
246	143	389

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Deliberating in a Democracy Program

The goal of the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) Program is to improve the quality of civic education and democratic engagement in the United States and in post-Soviet countries: Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Ukraine.

Teams of civic educators from the partner countries, the participating U.S. major metropolitan school districts, the collaborating U.S. civic education projects, and consultants select issues facing both the partner countries and the United States (such as diversity, immigration, crime, and the media), and plan institutes and adapt materials for teachers and their classrooms on civic deliberation. Teams from the partner countries -- composed of teachers, scholars, government officials, the legal community, and/or the media -- visit U.S. sites; teams from each U.S. site visit partner countries. Visits include seminars on constitutional democracy demonstrating the use of civic deliberation, visits to classes conducting deliberations, and deliberations with NGOs and elected officials.

Professional development conducted at each site stresses a collaborative learning community. Lessons are adapted from the U.S. civic education projects sites. The evaluation is based on the work of Dr. Thomas Guskey (staff development) and Dr. Fred Newmann (student learning). Sites conduct a conference for students where students from the participating teachers' classrooms engage in a discussion with one another and outside resource people either in person or via video or Skype connections. Sites also participate in online discussions.

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FY 2010 data includes statistics for two grant programs: Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program -- Deliberating in a Democracy and Expanding Deliberating in a Democracy.

Expanding Deliberating in a Democracy is an expansion into more countries of the first international program "Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program -- Deliberating in a Democracy."

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$294,995	\$0	\$294,995

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	228	242

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

EconomicsInternational Program

Through the EconomicsInternational program, the Council for Economic Education (CEE), formerly the National Council on Economic Education, brings together U.S. economic educators with their counterparts from transition and developing market economies, and helps U.S. students and teachers better understand the global economy. The CEE program helps international partners reform their educational systems and educate their citizens through professional development for teachers; materials translation, adaptation, and development; organizational development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchange activities. The program helps U.S. educators prepare American students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy through materials development and multilateral exchanges with colleagues from developing countries or countries making the transition to a market economy.

More than 5,300 classroom teachers from 23 countries, including the United States, participated directly in CEE-conducted or supported workshops, seminars, research projects, study tours, and other exchanges during FY 2010.

Approximately 1,011 U.S. K-12 teachers were impacted by the program through participation in study tours to the United States and overseas, International Education Showcase activities, conferences, or through the materials they received for use in their classrooms. It is estimated that these educators reach almost 56,000 students each year.

Program evaluation focused on the ways in which different elements of the program contribute to changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the part of teachers, teacher trainers, and students.

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Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Support for Educational Reform in Emerging Market Economies

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,308,319	\$0	\$3,308,319

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$82,112	Not Tracked	\$122,814	Not Tracked	\$204,926

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	101	8,807	8,908

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of the Secretary, International Affairs Office

The International Affairs staff serves as a source of information on international education matters relevant to U.S. education, helps to develop and maintain cooperation with other nations in the field of education, and coordinates the Department's participation in international organizations, studies, and events.

USED International Visitors Program

The Department hosts about 1,000 visitors annually from other countries. Visitors include individuals working in foreign governments, such as ministers of education, Cabinet officials, and members of national legislatures; superintendents, principals, and teachers; social service workers; religious leaders; representatives of nongovernmental organizations; members of the press; business persons; and other members of the community.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	1,178	1,178

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$24,851,432	\$24,851,432	\$0	\$212,061†	\$18,489†	Not Tracked	\$94,913†	\$25,176,895†	4,368

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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The Department of Energy (DOE) conducts a broad array of research and operational programs relating to energy resources, national nuclear security, environmental quality, and science. The DOE mission is as follows: to foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; to be a responsible steward of the nation's nuclear weapons; to clean up the Department's facilities; to lead in the physical sciences and advance the biological, environmental, and computational sciences; and to provide premier scientific instruments for the nation's research enterprise. To accomplish this mission, the Department engages in interagency crosscutting activities, over 200 bilateral and multilateral international agreements, and a substantial number of international collaborations based upon designated legislative authorizations.

The Department actively seeks international cooperation on energy policy and related goals and objectives. The Department of Energy's mission is accomplished through a comprehensive program of research and development activities at National Laboratories, which involve leading scientists, engineers, and other technical staff. In addition, DOE programs provide energy-essential services and operational activities ranging from power generation to marketing the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Many of these programs benefit from regular international exchanges and training. These benefits lead to enhanced energy security initiatives and the stronger comparative position of U.S. industry in world trade.

Since FY 2003, the Department of Energy has been actively developing and reorganizing the existing management infrastructure supporting international exchanges, training, and collaborations to ensure greater accountability across the DOE complex. In addition, DOE has supported new and evolving program activities in compliance with new legislative mandates that ensure homeland security and specifically impact U.S. Government sponsorship of mutually beneficial programs between countries for purposes of international exchanges and training and joint scientific/professional collaborations.

The Department of Energy's Exchange Visitor Program in the Office of Management is the focal point for international exchanges supporting scientific research and development in energy sciences, technological advances, environmental issues, and national security. Sources of funding to support exchanges vary, but often include a financial partnering relationship between DOE and the visitor's home institution and/or government. In addition, other Exchange Visitor Programs across the DOE complex also facilitate international exchanges and training, which promote and support the Department's far-reaching programmatic missions.

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Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), created by Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the Department of Energy and is one of ten statistical agencies in the federal government. EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. The EIA also develops extensive country energy profiles.

Energy Information Administration Programs

EIA supports DOE's international programs by cooperating with international organizations; developing data and information-sharing programs; and participating in international events, conferences, and meetings that advance the mission of EIA.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$85,079	\$0	\$85,079

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$12,499	\$12,499

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
48	0	48

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Energy Resources

Energy resource initiatives promote the development and deployment of energy systems and practices that will provide current and future generations with energy that is clean, reasonably priced, and reliable. The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Offices of Nuclear Energy and Science address technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, support nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provide power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develop technologies for production and application isotopes technologies, and provide medical research and industrial isotopes. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

The mission of the National Energy Technology Laboratory is to resolve the environmental, supply, and reliability constraints of producing and using fossil energy resources to provide Americans with a stronger economy, healthier environment, and more secure future. It also supports the development and deployment of environmental technologies that lower the cost and reduce the risk of remediating DOE's Weapons Complex and contributes to best business and management practices within DOE.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$489,842	\$0	\$489,842

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
150	241	391

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) provides national leadership to ensure that the nation's energy delivery system is secure, resilient, and reliable. OE works to develop new technologies to improve the infrastructure that brings electricity policies and programs that shape electricity system planning and market operations. OE works to bolster the resiliency of the electric grid and assists with restoration when major energy supply interruptions occur. OE also collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on international electricity trade.

U.S. trade in electric energy with Canada and Mexico is rising. OE authorizes the export of electric energy to Canada and Mexico and issues permits for the construction, connection, operation, and/or maintenance of electric transmission facilities at the international border so all three countries can more fully realize economic and reliability benefits.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$290,409	\$0	\$290,409

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$202,184	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$202,184

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
115	1,200	1,315

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) leads the federal government's research, development, and deployment efforts in energy efficiency. EERE's role is to invest in high-risk, high-value research and development that is critical to America's energy future and would not be sufficiently conducted by the private sector acting on its own. Program activities are conducted in partnership with the private sector, state and local government, DOE National Laboratories, and universities. EERE also collaborates with U.S. and international stakeholders (involving international partnerships and exchanges via Implementing Agreements, Bilateral Agreements, and Trilateral Agreements) to develop programs and policies to facilitate the deployment of advanced clean energy technologies and practices. Collectively, these initiatives represent EERE's mission to strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality in public-private partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable, and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include providing information on advanced technologies, systems, and partnership opportunities that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pollution prevention; assisting U.S. industry to develop clean, renewable, and more economical sources of electricity; and providing case studies about technologies, such as solar thermal, biomass, fuel-cells, hydrogen, and high-temperature superconductors.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,383,603	\$0	\$2,383,603

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$79,080	\$79,080

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,493	0	1,493

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Fossil Energy

The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Office increased focus on developing new concepts of fossil energy technologies that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the nation's energy security, and ensure the availability of affordable fossil fuels.

Office of Fossil Energy International Program

The Fossil Energy International Program, in partnership with its stakeholders, has the mission of supporting the activities of the Department of Energy and the interests of the U.S. Government by (1) identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, (2) developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and (3) promoting technologies and solutions that will improve the global environment and increase U.S. energy security. All international exchanges and training were in the areas of coal and coal products and natural gas and petroleum technologies.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Advancement of Science; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$250,201	\$0	\$250,201

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,877	\$18,489	Not Tracked	\$3,334	\$31,700

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
75	129	204

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Health, Safety, and Security

DOE Corporate Operating Experience Program

The purpose of this program is to review operating experiences from various sources on a daily basis, and prepare various corporate operating experience products for senior management and the DOE-complex to improve productivity, as well as environment, safety, and health improvement. These corporate operating experience products evaluate DOE safety performance and provide actionable and informational lessons learned for the DOE-complex.

Within the Office of Corporate Safety Analysis, the Office of Analysis evaluates the DOE's effectiveness, vulnerabilities, and trends in protecting the public, workers, and the environment. The Office of Analysis synthesizes operational information to support decision making and continuous improvement across the DOE complex. The Office of Analysis supports the setting of environment, safety, and health (ES&H) performance expectations through contracts and performance measures and implements the DOE Corporate Operating Experience Program that includes the corporate lessons learned program.

Specific objectives for the Corporate Operating Experience Program are as follows:

- To institute a Department of Energy-wide program for the management of operating experience to prevent adverse operating incidents and to expand the sharing of good work practices among DOE sites.
- To provide the systematic review, identification, collection, screening, evaluation, and dissemination of operating experience from U.S. and foreign government agencies and industry, professional societies, trade associations, national academies, universities, and DOE and its contractors.
- To reinforce the core functions and guiding principles of DOE's Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) to enhance mission safety and reliability.
- To provide mutual integration with the lessons learned requirements in other DOE Directives.

Major accomplishments in FY 2010 are as follows:

- Maintained an Operating Experience Wiki at <http://operatingexperience.doe-hss.wikispaces.net/OEC+Call+Archives> in order to share operating experience information, including videos.
- Produced 19 Operating Experience Summary articles and published them on the Operating Experience Summary Blog at <http://oesummary.wordpress.com/>.
- Led an Operating Experience Committee, comprised of approximately 400 DOE and external members (both domestic and foreign), for the purpose of identifying and improving the use of operating experience information.
- Managed the Occurrence Reporting Program and sent out daily e-mails summarizing new events.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,364	\$0	\$2,364

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	0	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) provides ongoing administrative and financial support for the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) in Japan, which is a research organization dedicated to the discovery, application, and dissemination of knowledge about health effects in the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Through a cooperative agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), DOE funds are provided for the employment of U.S. scientists at RERF, for travel and other support for their families, and for other exchange and training programs involving U.S. universities.

Strategic Goals:

Investing in People; Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards; Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,000,000	\$0	\$14,000,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	0	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program

Under this program, annual medical screening examinations and cancer treatment and care are provided to about 250 Marshallese who were exposed to high levels of ionizing radiation from local fallout due to nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific through 1958. Enrollees in the program reside in the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and the Continental United States. The Hazard Assessment and Sampling System operates several medical clinics in the Marshall Islands and refers patients to Honolulu, Hawaii, when their diagnosis or treatment cannot be done in-country. Environmental monitoring and agricultural research studies are performed to provide measurement data and assessments to characterize current radiological conditions at the Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik atolls. Part of the Environmental Monitoring is Whole Body Counting consisting of facilities in three locations within the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The function is to measure the internal deposition of radioactive materials acquired through eating locally grown foods. The counting facilities are run by local Marshallese technicians trained in the United States at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Since enactment of the first Compact of Free Association in 1986, the U.S. Government has expended more than \$60,000,000 in the Marshall Islands Program.

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Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,300,000	\$0	\$6,300,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	24	37

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Classification

The Office of Classification's goals are to promote for mutual benefit the collaboration and exchange of nuclear weapon related information and to promote the transfer of technology to facilitate the building of a uranium enrichment plant in the United States.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,329	\$0	\$7,329

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	0	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Russian Health Studies Program

Under the Agreement of the Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER), U.S. and Russian scientists have established close and long-term cooperation and are studying the adverse health impacts of radiation exposures of Russian nuclear workers and members of the communities around Russian nuclear sites. Studies sponsored by DOE comprise the Russian Health Studies Program, administered by the Office of International Health Studies (HS-14). The program's goals and objectives are to: (1) better understand the relationship between health effects and chronic low-to-medium dose radiation exposure, (2) determine radiation-induced cancer risks from exposure to gamma, neutron, and alpha radiation, and (3) improve and validate DOE, U.S., and international radiation protection standards/practices. Currently, DOE supports seven projects: two epidemiological studies, four radiation dose reconstruction studies, and a worker tissue repository. To date, all research activities have been focused on the Mayak Production Association (Mayak), Ozersk, Russia, and in communities surrounding the complex and along the Techa River in the Southern Urals. Approximately 30 U.S. and 200 Russian scientists and technical personnel are supported by the program.

The workers at Mayak, the first nuclear weapons production facility in Russia, were exposed to chronic radiation doses 100 to 1,000-fold higher than U.S. workers, whose lower doses (on average are less than 0.1 rem per year) make it very difficult to detect adverse health effects. Studying the Russian nuclear workers and people in surrounding communities helps us better determine the risks associated with employment in the nuclear industry and helps validate U.S. and worldwide radiation protection standards. An external scientific review group of eminent U.S. and Russian scientists evaluates and provides input on all scientific work.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Stds & Practices

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$159,105	\$0	\$159,105

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	11	43

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Science

The Office of Science includes programs that focus on scientific research and development of technologies pertaining to issues of significant value at global, national, and international levels. The Office of Science manages a unique and vital infrastructure for America's scientists, engineers, teachers, and students, as well as for the international community. The Office of Science oversees 10 outstanding National Laboratories that support the missions of its science programs with unmatched capabilities for solving complex interdisciplinary problems. In addition, the Office of Science builds and operates large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These Office of Science facilities and capabilities have produced outstanding value, technological advances, and progress on many national priorities in scientific research.

The National Laboratory System represents the most comprehensive research system of its kind in the world. These laboratories perform research and development that is not well-suited to university or private sector research facilities because of its scope, infrastructure, or multidisciplinary nature, but for which there is a strong public or national purpose. A high level of collaboration among all of the National Laboratories in the use of world-class scientific equipment and supercomputers, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams of scientists increases their collective contribution to the Department of Energy and the nation, making the laboratory system more valuable as a whole than the sum of its parts. All of the scientific research programs inherently include opportunities for collaborative research both nationally and internationally and often involve academic research, professional training, and practical experience. Each of the programs referenced later in this section were supported or enhanced by international exchanges and training.

The Office of Science oversees the following National Laboratories:

- Ames Laboratory
- Argonne National Laboratory
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

The Office of Science also funds research and development projects conducted at the following additional National Laboratories, which are overseen by other DOE program offices:

- Idaho National Laboratory
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Sandia National Laboratories
- Savannah River National Laboratory

Fourth International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders

The Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) manages the International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders, although the location of the school varies from year to year. The first was held in Japan, the second in Italy, the third in the United States, and the fourth (in 2009) in Beijing, China. Both graduate students and postdoctoral researchers are accepted. Course work covers all aspects of accelerator physics as they apply to linear colliders. The expected outcome is to develop and maintain working accelerator physicists who understand the unique requirements of linear colliders as they apply to high energy physics research.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	11	56	67

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Student Exchange Program

The International Student Exchange Program (ISEP) is a graduate research internship and foreign practicum sponsored by the Department of Energy and the American Nuclear Society. The program is administered by the Argonne National Laboratory. The ISEP trains international and U.S. graduate students in the scientific and technical areas of mutual interest to the United States and host country by having the students work in research laboratories in the host countries. The program supports this exchange for graduate student research in areas that are nuclear engineering-related or which support underpinning scientific research related to support activities. Practicum sites are available in France, Germany, and Japan. The program may be expanded to include additional countries. Student stipends are very competitive. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens enrolled in a graduate program. They must submit a resume, transcripts, and two letters of recommendation; demonstrate oral and written communication skills; and be available for a two- to three-month commitment to the foreign research practicum phase of the program. The program has run continuously for more than 25 years.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$88,000	\$0	\$88,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	18	97	115

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Italian Student Exchange Program

Graduate students from the United States are hosted for ten weeks at National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN) research centers in Italy. In return, the Department of Energy provides funding for Italian graduate students to spend a summer working on high energy physics research at either the Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory or SLAC (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center) National Accelerator Laboratory. Because high energy physics experiments are international endeavors, the expected outcomes of this exchange program are to increase international cooperation and to provide additional opportunities for study that are otherwise not available.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$88,000	\$0	\$88,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	97	115

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

ITER International Summer School

The ITER International Summer School (IISS) educates young scientists about the physics and technology issues related to the ITER Project. The IISS has been held annually since 2007 and was held in the United States in 2010 for the first time. Previous Schools were held in France (2007 and 2009) and Japan (2008). The University of Texas at Austin hosted the 2010 IISS on its campus, from May 31-June 4.

A total of 133 participants from around the world, representing 48 institutions in 17 countries, attended the School. This included graduate students, postgraduate students, young researchers, more advanced scientists, and even three advanced high school students from a science magnet school in Portland, Oregon. Approximately two-thirds of the participants were from the United States and one-third from international institutions.

The theme of the 2010 IISS was "Magnetohydrodynamics and Plasma Control in Magnetic Fusion Devices." Twenty scientific experts from seven countries and the ITER Organization presented lectures on various aspects of this theme. The program and the lecture presentation are posted on the Summer School's web page (<http://w3fusion.ph.utexas.edu/ifs/iiss2010/>). For the first time, the School offered a hands-on computer lab workshop where students were allowed to design a plasma control system using commercial computational design tools.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
88	45	133

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei (JUSTIPEN)

JUSTIPEN has been established in order to facilitate collaborations between U.S. and Japanese scientists whose main research thrust is in the area of the physics of nuclei. Its purpose is to deliver an international venue for research on the physics of nuclei during an era of experimental investigations on rare isotopes.

JUSTIPEN is located at the RIKEN RIB Experimental Facility in Wako, near Tokyo, Japan. U.S. participation in JUSTIPEN is in the form of travel grants and subsistence grants to those individuals who are interested in collaborating with Japanese scientists.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,000	\$0	\$11,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	0	16

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

U.S. Particle Accelerator School

The U.S. Particle Accelerator School (USPAS) provides educational programs in the field of beams and their associated accelerator technologies not otherwise available to the community of science and technology. The school conducts graduate and undergraduate level courses at U.S. universities, holding two such programs per year, one in June and one in January. These courses, running two weeks in duration, take place at leading universities across the United States. The USPAS Director selects highly qualified instructors from university faculty members and senior researchers from National Laboratories and industry drawing on their practical experience in specific technical fields. Although called the U.S. Particle Accelerator School, USPAS has an international flavor.

The school reaches a broad international audience of students that reflects both the relative increase in accelerator projects in Europe and Asia as compared with the United States. Attendance of international students represents about 50% of the student body. Because high energy physics experiments are international endeavors, the expected outcomes of this effort are to increase international cooperation and to provide workforce development.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$614,000	\$0	\$614,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
121	129	250

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

XI International Committee for Future Accelerators School

The school is devoted to the physics and technologies of instrumentation in elementary particle physics. Spin-offs as the nuclear medicine and more recently the WWW, the Monte Carlo Method or the supraconducting technology are well-known examples of the impact of this basic research field. The devices used in this field are based on the generation and processing of images obtained by radiation detectors. Applications of such techniques to medicine, microbiology, and nuclear sciences as well as to the research and development for nondestructive testing in industry are continuously growing fields. The synchrotron radiation research is probably the most fruitful spin-off from particle physics, along with the imaging methods using quantum detectors. It is important to note that scientific instrumentation is usually developed in university laboratories with relatively low investment costs. The cooperative character with other institutes, in particular with the large international research centers or industries, allows however, the interchange of the latest technological developments.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$17,500	\$0	\$17,500

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	18	97	115

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,088,709†	\$2,088,709	\$0†	\$339,709†	\$633,847†	\$598,086†	Not Tracked	\$3,660,351†	3,927

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Global Health Affairs
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The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Cabinet-level department of the federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the nation's human concerns. In one way or another, it touches the lives of more Americans than any other federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to persons requiring health services to the elderly.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is charged with protecting the public health of the nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and responding to public health emergencies.

Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program promotes and supports medical and scientific research and development. The CDC provides specialized training and work experience on topics such as epidemiology, diagnosis of selected infectious diseases, laboratory data management systems, scientific communications, biostatistics, and training in the basics of performing health surveys and assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Disease Control and Prevention

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,607,643	Not Tracked	\$1,607,643

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$339,709	\$633,847	\$598,086	Not Tracked	\$1,571,642

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	70	70

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 27 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center (FIC) is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

International Neuroscience Fellowship Program

The International Neurological Science Fellowship Program prepares awardees for independent careers in academia or research institutions in their home country. The broader goal of this program is to strengthen the intellectual capital of neuroscience research in foreign institutions, particularly those with limited economic resources. This funding opportunity aims to enhance the quality and quantity of international neuroscience research, while fostering long lasting collaborations between foreign and U.S. neuroscientists.

Applicants must demonstrate that, upon completion of the fellowship, they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to pursue research, and to teach or direct others in their home country. All applicants must be from a low- to middle-income country. This is an ongoing program that is administered by The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). The NINDS appropriation is a lump sum appropriation. Funds are not appropriated by any subcategories.

In FY 2010, the NINDS continued the support of one scholarship through the International Neuroscience Fellowship Program. The scholarship supported research on "Molecular and Clinical Characterization of Ion Channelopathies."

Strategic Goals: Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$56,654	\$0	\$56,654

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

To implement the mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the International Program coordinates activities with international and regional organizations, other agencies of the U.S. Government, and nongovernmental organizations involved in research on drug abuse and its related health consequences. Through the International Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation, scientific exchange, information dissemination and international communications networking, and research fellowships.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$424,412	\$0	\$424,412

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	13	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Visiting Program

The National Institutes of Health Visiting Program provides opportunities for foreign scientists to train and conduct collaborative research at the NIH. Annually, more than 3,000 scientists from other nations conduct research in the basic and clinical science laboratories on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland, and in several field units around the country.

The NIH includes 27 separate research Institutes and Centers. Working within and through these organizations, scientists investigate many aspects of basic biomedical sciences as well as specific diseases. These range from heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes to influenza, tooth decay, arthritis, AIDS, and other disorders that afflict millions of people.

The knowledge, experience, and facilities at the NIH make it a unique international resource in the effort to understand, prevent, and cure disease. The NIH has long considered close interaction with foreign scientists in the conduct of collaborative research to be an essential ingredient in achieving its objectives. The Visiting Program is open to scientists at all career levels. There are two categories of Visiting Program participants: Visiting Fellows who receive awards for research training and foreign employees/FTEs (formerly known as Visiting Scientists) who receive appointments to conduct research. Each participant works closely with a senior NIH investigator who serves as supervisor or sponsor during the period of award or appointment.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Global Health Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,841	3,841

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Note: All HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative. Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,462,146	\$338,130	\$6,124,016	\$168,922†	\$0†	\$0†	\$146,568†	\$6,777,636†	11,387

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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The National Strategy for Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 served to mobilize and organize our nation to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks. This is an exceedingly complex mission that requires coordinated and focused effort from our entire society. To this end, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established to provide the unifying core of the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure our homeland. The Department's first priority is to prevent further terrorist attacks within the United States. To reduce vulnerability without diminishing economic security and maintaining the free flow of people, goods, and commerce across our borders, the Department of Homeland Security gathers intelligence and analyzes threats, guards our nation's borders and airports, protects our critical infrastructure, and coordinates responses to the American people during times of disaster.

Customs and Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the single unified border agency of the United States. The priority mission of CBP is to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. This important mission calls for improved security at America's borders and ports of entry as well as for extending the U.S. zone of security beyond the nation's physical borders -- so that American borders are the last line of defense, not the first.

CBP also is responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally; stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband; protecting our agricultural and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases; protecting American businesses from theft of their intellectual property; and regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws.

CBP International Visitors Program

Under the auspices of the International Visitors Program, visiting foreign officials are afforded the opportunity to consult with senior managers and program officers relating to border security and to participate in corresponding on-site observational tours.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,962	2,962

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) engages in international cooperative activities to help the international community to better prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses, and builds domestic and foreign emergency management capabilities. Building foreign emergency management capabilities enables governments to better respond when major disasters occur and reduces the cost of foreign disaster relief. It also provides constructive methods to foster global understanding and working relationships with other governments and societies.

FEMA's international cooperative activities include expert exchanges, participation in FEMA's Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy courses and train-the-trainer courses, participation in professional and scientific meetings, and distribution of FEMA publications.

Center for Domestic Preparedness

In June 1998, the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) opened its doors as a training center for the nation's emergency responders. The CDP's interdisciplinary resident and nonresident training courses promote greater understanding among the following diverse responder disciplines: Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Service, Governmental Administrative, Hazardous Materials, Health Care, Law Enforcement, Public Health, Public Safety Communications, and Public Works.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$92,645	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,645

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	57	57

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation

In July 1996, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the United States and Russia on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents. To implement this MOU, a joint committee cochaired by EMERCOM of Russia and FEMA was formed. Its members include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation; the U.S. Coast Guard; and the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. In addition to the MOU, annual Working Protocols and Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$73,424	\$0	\$73,424

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	0	17

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Emergency Management Institute Programs

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI), part of the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and nonresidential training program. Emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials take courses in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA.

EMI often receives requests from foreign governments to participate in its residential and nonresidential training programs. While many EMI courses are based on U.S.-specific legislation, regulations, and systems, EMI will accept foreign participants in its resident courses dealing with disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation on a space-available basis. Applications for foreign participants must come through the appropriate embassy. In addition, the participants themselves must meet the following conditions: they must be endorsed by their home nation; they must be government employees with emergency management responsibilities; and they must be able to speak, read, and write in English.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,679	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,679

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	20	20

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

FEMA headquarters and regional offices host foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who seek information on all-hazard disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods, and techniques. Visits provide an exchange of information on the experiences and lessons learned by other nations and enhance FEMA programs. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	653	653

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Foreign Seminars Program

At the request of foreign counterpart organizations and pending staff availability, FEMA headquarters and regions will consider conducting or assisting with overseas training seminars and conferences on a wide variety of emergency management topics.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$231,466	\$171,733	\$403,199

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$31,478	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$100,738	\$132,216

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
115	0	115

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, includes the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy. The Center provides briefings and tours to emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials who seek to learn more about emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	79	79

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Fire Academy

The National Fire Academy (NFA), part of the National Emergency Training Center, provides training and coursework that enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Courses are provided at the resident facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and throughout the United States in cooperation with state and local fire training organizations, colleges, and universities. Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, emergency medical services, or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply for Academy courses.

Requirements for foreign government participation in NFA courses are as outlined in EMI Programs above.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,001

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	10	10

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) International Training and Technical Assistance Division (ITT) develops, coordinates, manages, and delivers FLETC international training and technical assistance that promotes the rule of law and supports U.S. foreign policy. FLETC's international programs help build the law enforcement capacity of friendly nations, fostering improved coordination and cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security and other U.S. law enforcement agencies in the worldwide fight against terrorism and other transnational crimes. Since 1995, FLETC has participated in the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Program. Over the years, academies have been established in Hungary, Thailand, Botswana, and El Salvador. FLETC participates at each of the ILEAs, providing academic, program, and operational support.

Accreditation

Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA): In November 2007, General Mykola Lytvyn, Chairman of Ukraine's State Board Guard Service (SBGS), visited the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and met with Ed McGuire, Chief, Inspection and Compliance Division (ISP) to discuss the accreditation process at FLETC. During his visit, General Lytvyn also met with Gary Mitchell, Executive Director, FLETA. After his discussions with both gentlemen, General Lytvyn requested, through U.S. Embassy Kyiv staff, FLETC's assistance on this important process as it related to their law enforcement training. The pre-assessment process that began with the July 2010 ISP workshop and continued with FLETA's critical contribution were important steps for SBGS as they strive to develop and professionalize both their training academies and programs, as well as to ensure the professional development of officers during their transition from a military organization to a civilian law enforcement academy. Equally as significant is that the accreditation of an international law enforcement training program will be a first for FLETA. This event certainly will not go unnoticed by the international law enforcement community.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$5,020	\$5,020

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	24	24

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Active Shooter Threat Instruction Training Program

The Active Shooter Threat Instructor Training Program (ASTITP) is designed to qualify students to be field training agents or officers by providing them with high quality training and instilling the analytical knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed for the highest proficiency in this specialized field. The course takes Active Shooter Threat Tactics Training to the next level by emphasizing leadership, "teachbacks" (opportunities for students to practice teaching what they've learned), and adult learning as well as the traditional technical skills needed by field training officers and special agents. This course is an intensive 48-hour training program that covers a variety of tactical subject matters including individual and team movement and operational formation. In addition, this program focuses on the role of the field trainer and emphasizes evaluation skills and documentation requirements. Upon successful completion of the course, each student will receive a certificate of completion and will be officially recognized as an Active Shooter Threat Tactics Instructor.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$32,833	\$32,833

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	24	24

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop

Critical Infrastructure Key Resource Training Program (CIKRTP) is designed to establish a reference point and standard of performance for federal, state, and local critical infrastructure protection personnel by providing common references, processes, and tools to facilitate consistency within the community tasked with Critical Infrastructure Key Resource (CI/KR) protection. This course is targeted toward security specialists, program managers, inspectors, investigators, and offices charged with National Infrastructure Protection Plan implementation, compliance, and information sharing; specifically the federal workforce charged with CI/KR protection duties identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7.

This course, which covers a variety of topics, will equip the students to better understand how to protect the infrastructures critical to their mission. Protection can include a wide range of activities including hardening facilities, building resiliency and redundancy, incorporating hazard resistance into initial facility design, initiating active or passive countermeasures, installing security systems, and implementing scalable security measures.

Critical Infrastructure Protection is a hot topic and will continue to demand our attention in the future as well. Protecting our critical infrastructure and ensuring public confidence is paramount for national stability.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$31,786	\$31,786

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program

One of the most difficult problems an investigator faces in prosecuting sophisticated financial crimes is explaining to the Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) the significance of various accounting documents. If the AUSA is to convince the jury that the defendant is guilty of a specified crime, he or she must understand and appreciate not only the significance of the accounting documents, but also how they are related and how they substantiate the elements of the crime.

In a complex case, especially one involving fraud and money laundering, this problem can be compounded by the need to present hundreds of exhibits to prove an individual's financial transactions. Due to many requests for a program that explains the relationship among, and purpose of, many accounting documents, the Financial Fraud Institute staff developed the Financial Forensics Techniques Training Program (FFTTP). Geared for journey-level financial investigators in federal law enforcement, the program offers investigative tips and techniques that can be applied to the most sophisticated financial crimes.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$18,600	\$18,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FLETC International Visitors

The International Visitors/Tours Program is managed in a collaborative effort with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Public Affairs Office and the Office of International Training staff, which hosts visitors to the FLETC headquarters and coordinates visits to FLETC satellite facilities across the country. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the FLETC and counterpart foreign organizations. Usually these visits are a request from a foreign delegation visiting the FLETC for the following purposes: to take a general tour of the FLETC, to observe training, to meet with counterparts to discuss training and technical assistance, to develop a working relationship with U.S. law enforcement, and to become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. Quite often visiting delegates are given the opportunity to meet with FLETC executive staff as part of their visit. The majority of visitors to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	39	39

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Individual Students Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center hosts international students each year through the International Individual Students Program. These students are trained as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between FLETC and counterpart organizations. The international students attend training with all the training divisions at FLETC. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center encourages this training for increased cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in order to promote the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and, through interaction with students from many other agencies, help officers become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. The International Individual Students Program is managed by the FLETC International Training and Technical Assistance staff.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	27	27

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program

The Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program (LECTITP) is a physically demanding and intensive 80-hour training program. LECTITP provides instruction on techniques used in controlling compliant and noncompliant suspects, weapon recovery, and intermediate weapons. At the conclusion of the program, each participant will be able to develop and instruct a program for their agency, which includes arrest techniques, defensive tactics, and intermediate weapons.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$36,656	\$36,656

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Leadership Through Understanding Behavioral Diversity Course

DISC is a modern, four-dimensional behavioral diversity model developed by Dr. William Marston at Harvard University in 1928. Marston theorized that one can apply the powers of scientific observation in describing the behavior of normal people in four patterns: Dominant, Influencer, Steady, and Compliant -- thus, the acronym DISC. FLETC's Law Enforcement Leadership Institute (LELI) uses DISC as a foundation for its "Leadership Through Understanding Behavioral Diversity" leadership course.

By understanding the DISC model, leadership students better understand themselves and how their behavior affects their peers and subordinates. Likewise, they better understand the behavior patterns of others enabling them to maximize each person's attributes and skills. Knowledge of DISC allows leaders to adapt their behavior style as needed to match the situation or task and the needs of others. The targeted result is a motivated individual and an effective team at the same time.

Students must first understand themselves; then, understand how to recognize the behavioral style of others and use that understanding to enhance their leadership skills.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	29	29

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21st Century

This five-day program lays out the foundation and outlines the structure for developing effective leadership in the 21st century. The participants are introduced to foundation skills needed to understand individual paradigms. Skills essential to building effective credibility are presented using exemplary practices of highly effective leaders.

"Emotional intelligence" and "people skills" are competencies needed in every employee. Organizations that recognize the importance of developing their people in these areas benefit by having more productive working relationships, better outcomes, effective communications, less conflict, and enhanced personal satisfaction in their work groups and teams. The first step in this journey is for team members to understand themselves. The program starts by developing emotional self-awareness and the ability to recognize and modify, if needed, one's own communications or behavioral style in order to build relationships. As work groups start to develop an understanding of each other's behavioral strengths and value systems, collectively they start to develop strategies to synergize the work product to effectively accomplish goals. Leadership can look into ways that members work together, both as a group and at the level of individual relationships. This information can be used to establish more effective work groups and teams by capitalizing on the strengths each individual brings to the group. In more specific terms, this training can yield valuable information on particular aspects of the team development process. This conceptual understanding is essentially a starting point for leaders so they can build more effective law enforcement work groups and teams to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Transnational Crimes

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$34,404	\$34,404

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,870	\$28,870

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	72	72

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Training Program

The Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Training Program is designed for law enforcement professionals: investigators, internal auditors, inspectors, and prosecuting attorneys. The course provides a complete overview of the money laundering investigative process.

Curriculum: The course provides an interactive overview of the money laundering and asset forfeiture investigative process. Class size will be limited to the first 24 registrants. Each participant must bring a laptop computer with Windows 98 or later, and MS Excel, Word, and PowerPoint installed.

The course content focuses on participant application of money laundering and asset forfeiture investigative techniques through an interactive investigation of a simulated money laundering investigation. The participants will begin the simulated investigation with informant-based information normally encountered by the agent in the field. The money laundering suspect will take the participant through a maze of financial transactions specifically designed to conceal and disguise the source, location, and ownership of illegal proceeds. With that information, the participants will utilize criminal investigative techniques to identify the witnesses and evidence that will be used to prove each of the elements of a money laundering violation and perfect the related asset forfeiture.

The investigation of the simulated case will be interspersed with relevant blocks of instruction that will augment the investigator's current investigative skills and lead to a successful conclusion to the investigation. The blocks of instruction will include:

- Identifying money laundering targets.
- A review of the Bank Secrecy Act.
- An analysis of the Elements of the Money Laundering Control Act statutes and their application to a simulated investigation.
- Investigative techniques and evidentiary requirements necessary to prove the elements of common money laundering and asset forfeiture investigations.
- The fundamentals of asset forfeiture and tracing of funds.
- Use of the computer to organize, analyze, and present large volumes of financial evidence.
- Overview of trade-based money laundering.
- Introduction to forensic accounting techniques and methods of isolating criminally derived proceeds from commingled legitimate source proceeds.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$37,118	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$37,118

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	52	52

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Training Needs Assessment - Central Asia

This project is limited to a training needs assessment of the academy operations in the five Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan as they apply to the entry level preparation and ongoing performance of customs workers and officers. Much confusion exists when it comes to what constitutes a so-called "needs assessment." This is because people often fail to distinguish between operational needs and training needs. The two types of assessments may overlap, but they are not interchangeable.

An operational needs assessment focuses on how people perform specific job tasks, what functional problems exist, and what changes need to be made to solve those problems. The usual categorical remedies are procedural, supervisory, administrative, budgetary, and staffing levels. To further complicate matters, operational needs assessments often identify new equipment that may require training or staff performance deficiencies that can be remediated via training. But it is important to know that such secondary references to training do not make such an assessment a training needs assessment.

A training needs assessment (TNA) focuses on how current training is being performed and whether that training is meeting its stated goals in terms of entry level competence, personnel development, in-service refreshment of perishable skills, and whether or not a mechanism is in place to produce ad hoc training that may be needed when new equipment or techniques are introduced to the workplace. It focuses on what training is not working and why. As a secondary goal, a TNA looks at what noneducational factors are bearing on the current training problems, and whether those factors will continue to undermine proposed solutions if left unresolved. These tend to be lack of staff, funds, facilities, equipment, administrative support, internal procedures, or authority to act, or turf wars.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$48,309	\$48,309

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	100	100

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is composed of five law enforcement divisions that are supported by several subdivisions. These divisions combine to form new investigative approaches with new resources to provide unparalleled investigation, interdiction, and security services to the public and our law enforcement partners in the federal, local, and international sectors.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is the principal investigative division of ICE. HSI's primary mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, immigration, and infrastructure. HSI's Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit (IFPCU), with the assistance of the HSI's Office of International Affairs (OIA), supports ICE's missions through the multifaceted, international law enforcement operations and training. OIA is the largest international investigative component in the Department of Homeland Security, with 63 offices in 44 countries. HSI-Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit and OIA partner with foreign and domestic law enforcement counterparts to combat transnational crime through investigative operations, capacity building, and training programs. The HSI-IFPCU and OIA partnership carries ICE's operational mandate beyond the domestic borders, extending its reach to the overseas environment.

Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program

HSI-IFPCU trains foreign government and law enforcement officials in investigating a variety of financial crimes including bulk cash smuggling, the movement of illicit finance, and money laundering. Countries are selected based on criteria that include strategic priorities, the status of relevant financial laws, and the existence of viable enforcement and financial infrastructures. Instruction covers methods used to launder illicit proceeds, money service businesses, trade-based money laundering, asset forfeiture, foreign corruption, and practical exercises demonstrating how terrorist and/or criminal organizations collect, store, and move illegal proceeds. International community participants include customs and border agents, financial investigators, prosecutors, judges, financial analysts, and central bank officials.

The course includes between three and five days of classroom instruction given by two to four HSI instructors and one instructor from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). If available, local subject matter experts from ICE Attache Offices supplement the materials. The agenda and curriculum are developed by HSI-IFPCU, which also coordinates the logistics and provides the instructors. Funding is normally provided by the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and, in some cases, by the Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance.

The CBFIT Law Enforcement Training Program provides specialized training, technical assistance, and best practices to foreign law enforcement personnel related to cross-border financial investigations.

CBFIT provides foreign partners with the capability to effectively implement relevant Financial Action Task Force 40+9 Recommendations, with special emphasis on R8 (New Technologies), R17 (Dissuasive Actions), R26-R32 (Competent Authorities), SR V (International Cooperation), SR VI (Alternative Remittance) and SR IX (Cash Couriers), among others. These recommendations were developed with the objective of ensuring that terrorist and other criminal organizations cannot easily finance their activities or launder the proceeds of their crimes simply by leaving one jurisdiction and seeking refuge in another.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$644,000	\$644,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	555	555

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Forensic Document Laboratory Training

The ICE Forensic Document Laboratory (FDL) is the only crime laboratory that specializes in the examination and authentication of travel and identification documents. It also maintains an operational unit intended to promote awareness of document fraud and to expand the capabilities of field officers to detect it. The main goals of the FDL's fraudulent document detection program are to minimize the vulnerabilities to U.S. security presented by document fraud by enhancing the abilities of U.S. Government officers to detect it, and to promote operational cooperation between ICE and other domestic law partners in the war against terrorism. Document examination training is in high demand by domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies, and this provides a natural bridge for outreach efforts by ICE to enhance cooperation with other agencies.

The Forensic Document Laboratory provides a range of training to assist field officers in identifying fraudulent travel and identification documents. Most of FDL's international training is intended to provide foreign law enforcement officers with a solid background on how genuine identification documents are produced and on how to identify the various types of fraud commonly seen by field officers.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$23,240	\$68,625	\$91,865

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$16,960	\$16,960

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	607	610

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) promotes national security, continues to eliminate immigration adjudications backlogs, and implements solutions for improving immigration customer services. Through USCIS, DHS continues the tradition of welcoming immigrants into the United States by administering services such as immigrant and nonimmigrant sponsorship, adjustment of status, work authorization and other permits, naturalization of qualified applicants for U.S. citizenship, and asylum and refugee processing.

RAIO Asylum Division - Training

The Asylum Division of the USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations (RAIO) Directorate is involved in capacity-building efforts with other governments. These efforts include activities such as hosting counterparts from foreign countries at Asylum Division field offices and at Asylum Division training courses, and sharing training materials. In addition, Asylum Division staff travel to other countries to provide technical assistance and training on asylum-related topics, and attend training on issues involving forced migration. These training programs serve not only to exchange ideas and share materials, but also to establish relationships with counterparts of other governments and individuals from international and nongovernmental organizations, and to advance the ideas and policies of the United States Government.

The RAIO Asylum Division continued its capacity-building efforts with the Israeli Government's Ministry of Interior (MOI) in support of the MOI's recently-established Refugee Status Determination (RSD) Unit. In March 2010, two senior managers of the RSD Unit visited the Asylum Division for three weeks, directly observing day-to-day operations at an Asylum Division field office in California, then attending a two-week Asylum Division advanced training course. In July 2010, the Asylum Division hosted two RSD Unit supervisors for a similar visit to a field Asylum Office and to attend a two-week Asylum Division advanced training course. The cost for the Israelis' travel was paid for by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, an international organization.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	4	5

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

RAIO International Operations Division - Foreign Visitors

Under the auspices of the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program, the International Operations Division of the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate hosts delegations of foreign visitors who want to receive briefings on U.S. immigration policies and procedures and exchange information on immigration issues. Topics covered include, but are not limited to, trafficking of persons, asylum programs, refugee programs, and adoptions. All costs associated with the visit are covered by foreign governments, the visitor's organization, or other U.S. Government agencies. USCIS subject matter experts (SMEs) deliver presentations to the foreign visitors on the topics listed above. Presentations are followed by question-and-answer dialogue between the USCIS SMEs and the foreign visitors.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	54	54

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

RAIO International Operations Division - Training

The International Operations Division of the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate conducts training for foreign government and nongovernment officials who want to receive training on U.S. immigration policies and procedures and exchange information on immigration issues. The program costs are covered by the International Operations Division or other U.S. Government agencies, or foreign governments.

No fiscal data was available for FY 2010 program reporting.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	16	16

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multimission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Homeland Security during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

The Coast Guard performs myriad tasks and operations in direct support of critical maritime security and safety roles: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, national defense, and homeland security. Under the mandates of numerous laws, the Service's missions include maritime search and rescue, International Ice Patrol operations, polar and domestic waterway icebreaking, bridge administration, aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, vessel traffic management, at-sea enforcement of living marine resource laws and treaty obligations, at-sea drug and illegal migrant interdiction, and port security and safety.

International Personnel Exchange Programs

The Coast Guard participates in International Personnel Exchange Programs with interested foreign countries. Formal agreements have been executed with Canada, Norway, the United Kingdom, and others. Participants from other countries participate on an ad hoc basis. In addition to the experience Coast Guard officers gain, the Coast Guard derives benefits from the experience provided by officers from other countries who serve with Coast Guard units. These exchanges offer partner services and the Coast Guard a better understanding of how each operates. No special funds are allocated for these exchanges. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their respective governments through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September time frame.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training through deployable teams of Coast Guard personnel that conduct tailored training and maritime assessments in the host country via Mobile Education and Training Teams (MET/MTT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$2,983,586	\$2,983,586

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	392	2,317	2,709

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

U.S. Coast Guard International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. The majority of visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	2,230	2,230

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training or technical assistance to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians from foreign military and civilian agencies when Coast Guard operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by or through another U.S. Government agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or host country funds. Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers and ship transfer On-the-Job Training (OJT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,639,563	\$1,639,563

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	263	263

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Secret Service

The United States Secret Service (USSS) is mandated by statute and executive order to carry out two significant missions: protection and criminal investigations. The Secret Service protects the President and Vice President, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; investigates threats against these protectees; protects the White House, Vice President's residence, foreign missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and plans and implements security designs for designated national special security events. The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on the United States' financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.

USSS International Training Program

The International Program Division's International Training Program is designed to introduce participants to investigative procedures and processes involving counterfeiting, financial fraud, identity theft, and computer forensics.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$408,900	\$408,900

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	579	579

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	429

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov • 202-708-1112

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the nation's housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improvement and development of the nation's communities.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research supervises HUD's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies.

HUD International Visitor Program and International Activities

Within the Office of International Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development conducts its international visitor program. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertakes a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. HUD arranges appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in the design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and other international organizations. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Increase Understanding of U.S. Housing Policies and Programs

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	429	429

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,404,573	\$649,182	\$6,755,391	\$1,271,776†	\$71,648†	\$156,993†	\$161,326†	\$9,066,316†	1,076

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
www.doi.gov • 202-208-3048

The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor the nation's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

(1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.

(2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.

(3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
- 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
- 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
- Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (BOEMRE) provides federal oversight for the safe and environmentally responsible development of energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf. Created from the former Minerals Management Service, the BOEMRE was established in June 2010.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement Program

To operate internationally, the Bureau focuses its efforts on providing technical advice to the State Department; monitoring, developing, and refining safety and environmental standards; and engaging in technical and information exchanges with international regulatory counterparts.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Creation and Implementation of a Sound Regulatory System for the Management of Oil and Gas Resources; Provision for Greater Institution Building and Contract Sanctity; Protection of Worker Safety and Environmental Protection

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$217,000	\$217,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	30	38

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination.

Reclamation International Visitors Program

Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which generally provide the international visitor with an overview of Reclamation's organization or a site visit to or tour of any of its facilities.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	374	374

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Reclamation Training Programs

The Bureau of Reclamation training programs are tailored to fit specific requests and vary in length. They usually combine office and field visits or study tours to Reclamation's facilities and irrigation districts, along with meetings with private sector and nongovernmental organizations. All costs involved with providing training programs must be reimbursed to Reclamation by each trainee's government or sponsoring agency. No appropriated funds are used for training programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$255,474	\$0	\$0	\$12,025	\$267,499

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	51	51

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, the NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange.

In addition to providing technical assistance to protected area agencies, NPS employees in a variety of professions attend international natural and cultural resource organizational meetings abroad and, in some cases, give presentations or provide training opportunities.

Many international volunteers comment that their interactions with park staff and the public have given them an appreciation for the United States and the National Park Service. These relationships can serve to increase the cooperation between the NPS and its foreign counterparts. Partnering with our neighbors across the border and around the globe may prove to be essential in confronting resource challenges and protecting U.S. parks in the 21st century.

During FY 2010, the National Park Service fostered shared experiences and exchanges between its employees and foreign park managers and professionals, to promote conservation of U.S. national parks and foreign national park and protected areas.

The number of foreign nationals who participated in the National Park Service's program in FY 2010 was consistent with last year's figure. NPS sponsored 73 exchange visitors from 30 countries who were hosted by 34 different U.S. national park units including: Acadia, Badlands, Cuyahoga Valley, Denali, Everglades, Fire Island, Gettysburg, Gila Cliff Dwellings, Hawaii Volcanoes, Katmai, Lake Clark, Mammoth Cave, North Cascades, Olympic, Oregon Caves National Monument, Petrified Forest, Pinnacles, Point Reyes, U.S. Virgin Islands, Yellowstone, and Yosemite.

As NPS is a leader around the world in natural park management, many foreign colleges are eager to have their students do internships with our organization. NPS provided training for 19 exchange visitor interns. Our commitment to learning and development, stewardship, and preservation gives us a unique and unparalleled training environment for foreign students of park management.

In FY 2010, 120 National Park Service employees traveled internationally. NPS staff visited their counterparts in many foreign national parks including: Borjomi-Kharagauli, Lagodekhi, and Tbilisi National Parks in Georgia; The Swiss National Park in Switzerland; Abaco National Park in the Bahamas; Parco Nazionale Dolomiti Bellunesi in Italy; Taroko National Park in Taiwan; Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta National Park in Colombia; Mount Fuji National Park in Japan; and Maderas del Carmen Protected Area in Mexico. NPS staff provided technical assistance and consulted with foreign protected area agencies and national parks. NPS employees in a variety of professions attended meetings of international conservation organizations and in some cases gave presentations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The following paragraphs highlight a few of the NPS FY 2010 exchange activities in the United States and abroad. The Deputy Chief Wildlife Program Manager, of Japan's national park organization, visited several NPS offices and national parks to gain an understanding of wildlife issues facing NPS natural resources managers.

NPS sponsored a rising manager with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), from Mt. Kenya National Park, for an International Waste Management Conference, organized by the NPS Wilderness Program, which took place in Colorado.

In mid-September, a Hungarian national finished an exchange program at Denali National Park. Having graduated with a master's degree in Landscape Architecture in Nature Protection, he was eager to collaborate with NPS park staff. Making the most out of his time in Denali, the visitor delved into every available resource and took every opportunity to explore the park, to meet with park scientists, and to learn about its history, scientific studies, and surveys.

Grand Canyon National Park hosted the third participant in the NPS's U.S. World Heritage Exchange Program, a Site Manager from Seychelles's Vallee de Mai Nature Reserve, which is a World Heritage Site. As part of the NPS commitment to help strengthen conservation of World Heritage Sites around the globe, NPS sponsored three managers from World Heritage Sites in developing countries for an exchange program at U.S. World Heritage Sites.

Among the 19 NPS interns in FY 2010, was a German, geo-science major who was hosted at Oregon Caves National Monument. This intern trained with the Natural Resource Specialist in cave resource management. The intern had studied geophysics and geochemistry during his first year of school and wanted to apply his knowledge to a geological setting in a national park. The intern was given opportunities to shadow staff in the resource management division, and to conduct a literature review. He received on-the-job training in how to conduct geological investigations, which included a geological mapping and a marble dissolution study.

NPS's exchanges abroad in FY 2010 included a trip by a research ecohydrologist at Everglades National Park. The Everglades staff member was among many who participated in the American Geophysical Union Meeting of the Americas in Iguazu Falls, Brazil, with the intention to bring together scientists working in the Everglades with scientists working in the Pantanal and other wetland ecosystems in South America. Several collaborative projects are now in the planning stages as a result of this meeting and subsequent meetings with staff from the Pantanal National Park. Important connections were made that will form an integral component of the Everglades-Pantanal Sister Park Initiative. Experiences while touring the Pantanal provided valuable perspectives on the severity of the issues facing the Everglades.

Under the U.S.-Australia Wildland Fire Management Agreement, firefighting resources have been shared between the two countries during their respective fire seasons. Staff from NPS's Fire Management Program Center led a group of five Americans and two Canadians on a scoping trip to identify fire management specialist expertise required for pre-fire suppression support.

NPS's Water Resources Division sent a staff hydrologist and a geologist to participate in a study tour of Taroko National Park on the island's east coast, a geologically unstable area that suffers frequent heavy afternoon rains that produce dramatic temperature changes, which in turn cause rock cracking. In several sections of the park's trails, unexpected landslides or falling rocks pose safety problems to visitors. The main study objective was to investigate existing environmental conditions along 15 kilometers of trails and make recommendations for improvement to enhance visitors' safety. The issues addressed include a geological and environmental evaluation, recreation management, and facility planning. An additional outcome of the NPS visit is that Taiwanese authorities, who became aware of dam removal efforts in the United States, plan a study tour in 2010 to observe efforts at Olympic National Park to remove dams on the Elhwa River. Taroko is also looking at the possibility of removing a dam within park boundaries.

NPS staff visited Colombia to evaluate potential assistance and exchange programs with Colombia's national natural parks. The Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Colombian government had recently launched the "Landscape Conservation" initiative, intended to strengthen the capacity of Colombian park staff and provide economic benefits to local communities. NPS staff visited Colombian National Park headquarters staff in Bogota, as well as NGO partners including Fundacion Patrimonio, which will play a key role in implementing the initiative. They subsequently visited three protected areas in northeastern Colombia -- Sierra Nevada de Santa

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Marta National Park, Tayrona National Park, and Los Flamencos Flora and Fauna Sanctuary. NPS, along with USAID and its Colombian partners, is now developing initial technical assistance and training programs, some to be developed and implemented jointly with the U.S. Forest Service.

NPS exchange programs in FY 2010 were effective in improving both U.S. and foreign national park management. Through these exchanges, park managers and professionals in the field gained new perspectives, developed lasting professional relationships, and promoted cross-cultural understanding. We look forward to continuing future exchange activities to carry out NPS's international mission.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,852	\$4,000	\$34,852

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$42,095	\$50,081	\$61,608	\$8,320	\$162,104

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
120	73	193

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs

International Technical Assistance Program

With donor funds, the Department of the Interior can provide training and technical assistance to countries in areas of DOI staff expertise, which include protected area management, cultural resources management, environmental education, endangered species conservation, visitor services, recreation management, fire management, minerals management, abandoned mine lands reclamation, ecotourism, wildlife law enforcement, resource interpretation, park infrastructure, and concessions management. Expertise is drawn from the various departmental bureaus.

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

- DOI offers technical experts with a depth of applied technical knowledge, international experience, and relevant language skills.
- DOI fosters direct, sustained exchanges between U.S. natural resource managers and their host-country counterparts. These are often direct government-to-government partnerships.
- DOI covers all salaries for the technical assistance it provides. In fact, DOI contributes approximately \$25,000 in salaries for each \$50,000 of donor contribution.
- DOI responds rapidly to technical assistance requests.
- DOI can employ its large internal training staff to provide professional "train-the-trainer" workshops to ensure long-term program sustainability.

DOI technical assistance is offered on a reimbursable basis. Donor funds cover the costs of travel and per diem of DOI technical staff, support for field activities, equipment, and program management.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$6,344,450	\$6,344,450

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
67	2	69

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 94-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System and enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes of fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs

Through its international programs, the Fish and Wildlife Service works multilaterally with many partners and nations in the implementation of international treaties, conventions, and on-the-ground projects for conservation of species and their habitats. The Division of International Conservation seeks to strengthen the capacity of interested local conservation and natural resources managers, institutions, and communities in the regions around the world to conserve wildlife, including species conservation and their habitats. The Division of Scientific Authority is involved in science-based conservation and enhancement of species in the wild on a global basis, with a focus on plants and animals subject to international trade. The Division of Management Authority implements domestic laws and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to promote long-term conservation of global fish and wildlife resources. In response to ever-increasing global pressures of wildlife trade and habitat loss on species worldwide, the office dedicates its efforts to conserving species at risk through trade and by implementing policies, capacity building, community outreach and education, and technical assistance activities that have a broad impact on conservation overall.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Protection of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants and Their Habitats

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$342,054	\$0	\$342,054

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,075	\$25,000	\$26,075

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
26	91	117

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international academia and professionals participate in projects including, but not limited to, biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

The USGS also sends its own scientists overseas to participate in collaborative research studies and conduct training programs, as well as receive training in other countries.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$276,276	\$189,941	\$466,217

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$974,207	\$21,567	\$94,310	\$115,981	\$1,206,065

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
52	182	234

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$102,060,462	\$3,082,592	\$98,977,870	\$1,749†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,956†	\$102,070,167†	66,322

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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The Department of Justice (DOJ), under the Attorney General, enforces federal laws and contributes to the fair and efficient administration of the federal justice system. The Department is responsible for detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminal offenders; upholding the civil rights of all Americans; enforcing laws to protect the environment; ensuring healthy business competition in America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

The Department's international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training, which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

Antitrust Division

For over six decades, the mission of the Antitrust Division has been to promote and protect the competitive process -- and the American economy -- through the enforcement of antitrust laws. Antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division institutes a civil action seeking a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations. Many of the Division's accomplishments on these fronts were made possible by an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination with foreign antitrust enforcement agencies and with State Attorneys General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

The Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies.

In 2010, DOJ and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) continued to provide technical assistance on competition law and policy matters to newer competition agencies, including agencies in Brazil, China, Hungary, India, and Russia. DOJ also provided commentary on non-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries' proposed laws, regulations, and guidelines; hosted a number of visits and study missions by officials of younger agencies; sent officials and staff to participate in seminars and conferences hosted by other agencies; and engaged in other assistance efforts to young agencies, such as providing advice on cases and issues by e-mail, phone, and video conferences. In addition, DOJ and FTC provided experts to the OECD's regional training center events, including workshops on cartels and merger reviews.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,796	\$33,490	\$55,286

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,749	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,956	\$9,705

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	0	17

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) is a principal law enforcement agency within the United States Department of Justice dedicated to preventing terrorism, reducing violent crime, and protecting the United States. The men and women of ATF perform the dual responsibilities of enforcing federal criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries. ATF is committed to working directly, and through partnerships, to investigate and reduce crime involving firearms and explosives, acts of arson, and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products. ATF furthers its mission by supporting and assisting federal, state, local, and international law enforcement; and by providing innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

ATF International Training Branch

ATF's international training programs help advance U.S. interests in international cooperation and the promotion of social, political, and economic stability by helping other countries combat crime and violence. To achieve these goals, ATF's international training programs provide technical assistance, support institution building and enforcement capability, and foster relationships between American law enforcement agencies and regional counterparts. The programs produce an extensive network of alumni who could become future leaders and decision makers in their respective countries. Postprogram outreach by the Bureau enables alumni to exchange information with their U.S. counterparts and assist in transnational investigations.

The ATF International Training Branch (ITB) provides coordination and support to ATF's training mission for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials throughout the world. The ATF ITB helps identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies.

ATF's U.S. embassy attaches and international representatives -- located in Canada, Asia, Europe, Central America, and South America -- also coordinate international training efforts with the ATF ITB to recognize additional areas of training for foreign law enforcement.

International training activities include in-country training and consist of participants from the Department of State, including the Regional Security Officers (RSOs), Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), and the Mobile Security Detachments (MSD). ATF provides essential explosives training to these employees prior to their assignments to U.S. embassies throughout the world. However, for the purposes of this report, Department of State employee training does not fall within the scope of the IAWG data collection.

ATF also provides in-country training to numerous foreign K-9 explosives detection teams. These international training initiatives are also conducted at Fort AP Hill and the K-9 training facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

ATF works in conjunction with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies with specific course expertise to instruct at the four International Law Enforcement Academies in Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary, and Thailand. ATF provides training in the areas of firearms, explosives, arson, and forensics in one- and two-week courses.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,283,730	\$1,283,730

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
212	1,363	1,575

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) works with foreign governments to develop professional and transparent law enforcement institutions that protect human rights, combat corruption, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. ICITAP supports both national security and foreign policy objectives.

ICITAP is situated organizationally within the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and works in close partnership with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Defense, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation. These agencies fund ICITAP's programs.

As ICITAP works within the framework of the USG's foreign assistance strategy, it focuses on key DOJ concerns: international terrorism and transnational crime. DOJ efforts to protect the United States require effective international law enforcement partnerships, and strengthening national security calls for the promotion overseas of democracy, regional stability, and rule of law.

ICITAP focuses on long-term comprehensive, sustainable law enforcement reform in a broad range of subject matter areas:

- Organizational Development
- Transnational Crime
- Criminal Investigations
- Public Integrity and Anticorruption
- Specialized and Tactical Skills
- Forensics
- Basic Police Skills
- Academy and Instructor Development
- Community Policing
- Corrections
- Marine and Border Security
- Information Systems
- Criminal Justice Coordination

ICITAP's expertise has grown over the years in response to three types of development challenges, each requiring a unique approach: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing law enforcement institutions in emerging democracies and developing countries, (2) assisting key allies in combating terrorism and corruption, and (3) developing law enforcement institutions in the context of postconflict reconstruction or international peacekeeping operations.

ICITAP programs are designed in partnership with the host countries. Program implementation methods include on-the-ground, preprogram assessments; program planning, management, and review; curriculum development; classroom training, seminars, and workshops; internships; equipment donations; donor coordination; and on-the-job training and mentoring provided by embedded long-term advisers.

In carrying out its programs, ICITAP enlists the professional assistance of numerous federal partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; the U.S. Marshals Service; the Internal Revenue Service; the Department of Homeland Security; and the Bureau of Prisons. View more program information electronically at www.usdoj.gov/criminal/icitap.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$67,469,643	\$67,469,643

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	448	29,464	29,912

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

Established in 1991, the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program (OPDAT) draws on Department of Justice resources and expertise to strengthen foreign criminal justice sector institutions and enhance the administration of justice abroad. OPDAT supports the United States and the Department's law enforcement objectives and priorities by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the United States in combating terrorism and transnational crime. It does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judges; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Anticorruption

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$27,317,295	\$27,317,295

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	761	17,464	18,225

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training/International Visitors Program

OPDAT works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT also serves as Justice's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the International Visitors Program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

Department of Justice's contributions are in-kind contributions and represent the 641 hours that DOJ attorneys and other officials contributed out of their daily activities in FY 2010 to meet with visitors, provide information about the U.S. justice system, and answer visitors' questions. They are not appropriated funds.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,587	1,587

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growth, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States, and (2) to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours

The International Training Section conducts briefings and provides tours of the DEA Training Academy facilities to high-level international law enforcement executives. The program's major objectives include: (1) contributing to the basic infrastructure development for carrying out counternarcotics law enforcement activities in cooperating countries, (2) discussing strategies for improving technical skills of drug law enforcement personnel in these countries, and (3) increasing cooperation among high-level U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials in the training arena. The effectiveness of DEA's counternarcotics efforts overseas is viewed in terms of progress made in the establishment of effective host country enforcement training institutions. As such, officials visiting the DEA Training Academy typically receive detailed briefings and corresponding documents regarding DEA demographics; learn about the hiring practices in recruitment and selection of DEA special agents, intelligence research specialists, diversion investigators, and chemists; become aware of DEA Academy Basic Training and Worldwide In-Service Training curricula that includes performance and evaluation standards; and receive comprehensive tours of DEA training facilities.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	155	155

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,385,963	\$691,949	\$3,077,913

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
622	7,850	8,472

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of midlevel supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Unit (ITAU) provides operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's legal attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The ITAU formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; San Salvador, El Salvador; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

With the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs program funding, ITAU provides training on a wide range of criminal investigative procedures that fall under the FBI's investigative authorities.

The ITAU also works in conjunction with the Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) to provide instructors in support of the International Counterproliferation Training Program.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs, as well as other countries worldwide, for on-the-ground "in-country" training to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and longer sessions at ILEAs. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, violent crime, and counterterrorism.

The ITAU also provides assistance to "foreign" students who have been selected to attend the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$674,833	\$2,181,763	\$2,856,596

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
656	5,723	6,379

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$636,656	\$636,656	\$0	\$48,421†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$685,077†	731

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, helping employers find workers, strengthening free collective bargaining, and tracking changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and other income support.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor under the direction of the Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs. ILAB conducts research on and formulates international economic, trade, immigration, and labor policies in collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies and provides international technical assistance in support of U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. ILAB works with other U.S. Government agencies to create a more stable, secure, and prosperous international economic system in which all workers can achieve greater economic security, share in the benefits of increased international trade, and have safer and healthier workplaces where internationally recognized core labor standards for workers and children are respected and protected.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT), formerly known as the International Child Labor Program, was created in 1993 in response to a direct request from Congress to investigate and report on child labor around the world.

As domestic and international concerns about child labor have grown, the OCFT's activities have expanded. Today these activities include continued research and support for U.S. Government policy on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking issues; administration of grants to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate child labor; and awareness raising about these international issues.

In FY 2010, DOL provided nearly \$60 million for technical assistance projects to eliminate exploitative child labor around the world, while continuing to oversee technical assistance projects funded in previous fiscal years. Of this amount, DOL provided \$40 million in funding to the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). Similarly, DOL provided \$20 million to other grantee organizations through its Child Labor Elimination Projects (CLEP) to promote education and training opportunities for child laborers or children at risk of engaging in exploitative labor.

In FY 2010, OCFT hosted three-day regional workshops in Cairo, Bangkok, and Miami. The workshops provided Labor Officers and Labor Reporting Officers from United States embassies abroad with the opportunity to learn about a range of tools and reporting requirements to advance labor diplomacy and assist posts in carrying out labor-related responsibilities, and, in particular, to learn about DOL's efforts to combat child labor and forced labor internationally.

OCFT also hosted a two-day international roundtable on Using Livelihoods Approaches to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The roundtable provided participants the opportunity to examine the relevance of livelihoods approaches to eliminating the worst forms of child labor, and also identify effective methods of implementing livelihood strategies to increase the income and assets of families so that children do not have to engage in the worst forms of child labor.

OCFT also conducted significant research on child labor, including the worst forms of child labor. This research contributed to DOL's annual Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, mandated by the Trade and Development Act of 2000, which provides information on the efforts of U.S. trade beneficiary countries to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The report highlights the major findings related to each government's efforts, and, for the first time, includes country-specific suggestions for further government action to combat these problems. The research also supported DOL's update of its List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor, mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and its List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor pursuant to Executive Order 13126. This report and the two lists were published by DOL in December 2010.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Elimination of Exploitative Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$162,233	\$0	\$162,233

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
110	34	144

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

ILAB/OIR International Visitors Program

ILAB's Office of International Relations (OIR) plays the lead role within the U.S. Government on policy and related program issues in the International Labor Organization and strategic global regions. OIR has primary federal responsibility for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Employment, Labor, and Social Affairs Committee, as well as employment- and labor-related issues in the United Nations, regional groups in the Americas, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and other international organizations.

OIR provides expert advice to other federal agencies on international labor standards regional policy issues, foreign labor trends, and various public reports on labor issues, especially the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (workers' rights). OIR also coordinates DOL's International Visitors Program.

Strategic Goals:

Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Labor Policy and Labor Affairs

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	445	445

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation

The Office of Trade and Labor Affairs implements trade-related labor policy and coordinates international technical cooperation in support of the labor provisions in free trade agreements; develops and coordinates Department of Labor positions regarding international economic policy issues and participates in the formulation and implementation of U.S. policy on such issues; and provides services, information, expertise, and technical cooperation programs that effectively support the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor and U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. □

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Labor Standards; Enforcement of Labor Laws; Social Safety Net

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$474,423	\$0	\$474,423

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	13	13

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; and international comparisons of labor statistics.

BLS Division of International Technical Cooperation

The Division of International Technical Cooperation (ITC) strengthens statistical development around the world through technical cooperation, seminars, and customized training programs. For over 65 years, BLS has assisted statistical organizations throughout the world in the collection, processing, analysis, dissemination, and use of labor statistics. ITC conducts approximately ten seminars of one to two weeks' duration each year. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. ITC also arranges special programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. Fees are charged for seminars, customized training programs, and consultants. Participants are sponsored by their own governments, the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, international organizations such as the Asia Foundation, or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions. Funding for ITC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ITC seminars.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$48,421	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,421

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	29	29

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

BLS International Visitors Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics International Visitors Program arranges meetings and briefings for foreign visitors interested in labor statistics, price indexes, and related topics.

Strategic Goals: To Learn About U.S. Statistical Methods

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	100	100

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$883,486,823	\$862,717,064	\$20,769,759	\$88,203,683†	\$93,972,848†	\$25,028,298†	\$1,068,808†	\$1,091,760,460†	562,607

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

Bureau of African Affairs

The Bureau of African Affairs advises the Secretary of State and guides the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishment in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The Bureau is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with democracy in Africa, Africa's food crisis, HIV/AIDS, education, sustainable development, refugees, and economic prosperity.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs include a variety of seminars, speakers programs, training courses, and conferences that focus on issues such as journalism and media ethics, HIV/AIDS, women's issues, elections, English teaching, conflict resolution, and the promotion of democracy.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,663,851	\$275,000	\$1,938,851

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$42,000	Not Tracked	\$42,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
98	11,555	11,653

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization that plays an essential role within the Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all domestic State Department facilities, which number more than 90, as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to assist the law enforcement agencies of partner nations develop and strengthen their technical and tactical capabilities to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives. They improve the operational and tactical capabilities that partner nations need to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. ATA training enhances and sustains partner nations' capacities to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Partner countries' improved capabilities serve as force multipliers to bolster the United States' efforts to defend American citizens and U.S. business and U.S. Government interests abroad. This is a key part of the nation's first line of defense in protecting the American homeland.

ATA programs advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening cooperative efforts between U.S. law enforcement officers and those of partner countries engaged in the front lines in the global war on terrorism. ATA assistance plays a key role in maintaining and increasing partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. Nearly all terrorists captured overseas were apprehended by the security or police authorities of partner nations, either unilaterally, or in close cooperation with the United States.

The ATA assistance also serves as a catalyst helping the partner nations develop and sustain bilateral and regional partnerships with other countries to combat terrorism. In FY 2010, 4,746 students from 51 countries participated in 339 courses and 61 consultations.

The following examples illustrate the breadth and impact of the ATA program helping the partner nations develop and augment their antiterrorism/counterterrorism readiness and capabilities:

-- In Pakistan, responding to a tip that improvised explosive devices had been planted in an oil tanker anchored at a petroleum depot, the ATA-trained Islamabad Police Bomb Squad ably disarmed two explosive devices planted under a NATO oil tanker filled with 43,000 liters of high-octane fuel.

-- In Antigua, the ATA program established a regional cyber investigation laboratory. The assistance included the delivery of equipment and the training of investigators from Antigua and the Eastern Caribbean countries. The new laboratory provides cyber-forensic analysis support to Antigua and the Eastern Caribbean countries.

-- In South Africa, the ATA program assisted the law enforcement agencies in preparing to effectively protect the 2010 World Soccer Cup. The assistance, which included tailored training and tactical equipment, enabled the South African authorities to plan and develop strategies to manage the security for the event. Despite terrorists threats posted in jihad Internet sites, the tournament proceeded as scheduled without any incidents.

-- In India, as a result of the 2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai, ATA provided Indian police agencies specialized training and tailored consultations designed to develop and enhance their capacities to effectively manage their first responder actions at the scene of a major incident, especially one involving multiple simultaneous attacks. As a result, Indian law enforcement agencies now have improved their response strategies and plans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

-- In Afghanistan, heavily armed Taliban insurgents attacked a tribal regional conference hosted by the president of Afghanistan. The ATA-trained security detail repelled the attackers, ensuring the safety of the president and other dignitaries attending the event.

-- In Kenya, responding to a tip from local residents, the ATA-trained Maritime Police joined the Kenyan Navy in a search in the Indian Ocean off the Kenyan coast that eventually located a disabled boat of suspected pirates. The maritime police swiftly and safely took into custody 11 suspects.

-- In Indonesia, the ATA-trained Special Detachment 88 participated in a raid that resulted in the shooting death of Dalmatin, one of Indonesia's most wanted terrorists, who was a senior leader of the Southeast Asian terrorist network Jemaah Islamiyah and one of the masterminds of the Bali bombing in 2002.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$170,500,000	\$0	\$170,500,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,746	4,746

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the East Asia-Pacific region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote regional stability, foster democracy and human rights, encourage economic prosperity, further cooperation on fighting transnational issues and international crime, and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,944,627	\$209,380	\$3,154,007

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$28,278	\$0	\$0	\$28,278

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	1,666	47,781	49,447

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

Since September 11, 2001, ECA has placed increased focus on younger and more diverse audiences, particularly countries with significant Muslim populations, in order to engage the successor generation in a dialogue for greater understanding through expanded academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs. It builds on the values we hold in common with all societies, strengthens voices of moderation, reinforces U.S. commitment to education and opportunity, and provides a platform for positive dialogue. It is a long-term strategy, using both new and traditional models. ECA's core programs, including Fulbright, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Youth Exchange and Study Program, CultureConnect, and other exchanges, empower U.S. citizens, reach the younger generation, and engage underrepresented sectors of foreign societies.

The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

Citizen Exchange Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges sponsors professional, youth, cultural, and sports exchange programs to facilitate cooperation and collaboration between the people of the United States, and the people of other countries throughout the world. Through grants both to individual American experts and to American nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and colleges and universities, the Office supports projects that promote sustained and substantive contact among American and foreign professionals, artists and performers, coaches and athletes, and youth communities.

Professional Exchanges focus on a variety of themes of global concern -- such as health, climate change, economic development, and government -- and are generally conducted through two-way exchanges: Americans travel abroad to understand shared values and challenges with audiences overseas, and their foreign counterparts visit the United States to learn how Americans manage these issues. Activities include internships, seminars, and workshops, as well as site visits to organizations and institutions throughout the United States and in countries overseas.

Youth Programs foster ties between the United States and other countries through exchange programs for high school students that promote mutual understanding, leadership development, educational transformation, and democratic ideals. Opportunities for students to travel to the United States and abroad include academic year exchanges and intensive, short-term programs. Youth Programs also support online education programs, as well as intensive language training and cultural immersion programs for U.S. students at the precollege level.

Cultural Programs focus on American artists, filmmakers, musicians, writers, dance troupes, and other specialists who demonstrate the creativity and diversity of American society. Cultural exchanges use the arts to address such issues as tolerance, conflict resolution, intellectual property rights, HIV/AIDS awareness, and governance, as well as accountability in management of cultural institutions. Efforts are made to reach out to nonelite audiences that have little direct exposure to American culture and values. Cultural exchanges also involve engaging foreign artists in the United States through ambitious programming that includes master classes, workshops, and performances.

Sports Programs work at the grass-roots level to aid nonelite youth (ages 7-17) in discovering how success in athletics can be translated into the development of life skills and achievement in the classroom. Sports Envoys are American athletes and coaches, selected in cooperation with U.S. sports leagues and federations, who travel overseas to work with boys and girls. They conduct clinics, visit schools, and engage youth in a dialogue on the importance of leadership and respect for diversity. Sports Visitors are youth and youth coaches nominated by U.S. embassies abroad to travel to the United States for technical sports training, sports management, conflict resolution training, and exposure to valuable U.S. sports contacts; they are encouraged to conduct in-country clinics for youth with their newly learned skills when they return home. The International Sports Programming Initiative awards grants to U.S. public and private nonprofit [501(c)(3)] institutions to conduct projects focused on either Youth Sports Management, Training Sports Coaches, Sport and Disability, or Sport and Health, and that enhance and improve the infrastructure of youth sports and fitness programs for nonelite athletes (ages 7-17).

Citizen Exchange competitions are announced throughout the year at the following Bureau website address:
<http://exchanges.state.gov/grants/>

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$107,133,312	\$0	\$107,133,312

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$22,250,120	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$22,250,120

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,441	10,769	17,210

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multidonor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program is included in the Economic Support Fund Programs.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,572,286	\$3,478,000	\$23,050,286

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,133,835	\$5,000,000	Not Tracked	\$6,133,835

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	330	330

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Fulbright Program

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the Fulbright Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 50 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include Fulbright Students, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Teachers, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 fellowships and scholarships to U.S. and foreign graduate students, university professors and professionals, and secondary school teachers to study, lecture, teach, or conduct research abroad and in the United States.

The Fulbright Program is noted for its binationalism. The program is meant to support bilateral priorities and host governments to join with the United States in shaping goals and contributing to the costs of the program. In many countries, the support of the host government equals or exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, the Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal is to achieve parity of contributions from all foreign governments.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$266,313,803	\$6,271,334	\$272,585,137

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$83,884,711	\$44,502,817	\$15,736,411	Not Tracked	\$144,123,939

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,715	6,584	10,299

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch (ECA/A/S) is a branch of the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Programs administered and funded by the Educational Information and Resources Branch develop, support, and strengthen the professional infrastructure for educational exchanges between the United States and other countries. Through its support of research and data collection on international educational exchanges, the Branch also contributes to the increasingly important public policy debate on such issues as the involvement of foreign scholars in academic research and teaching and the importance of American students studying overseas.

The professional exchanges infrastructure, which includes overseas educational advisers and U.S. professionals working in international education, enhances the ability of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to conduct government-sponsored academic exchanges, provides assistance to international students and scholars interested in studying in the United States, and bolsters U.S. study abroad programs. The Branch's programs are designed to help participants in educational exchange at every academic level, whether publicly or privately financed, receive professional assistance that will lead to an appropriate, positive international educational experience.

More specifically, the Educational Information and Resources Branch promotes the international exchange of students and scholars by providing support for a network of educational advising centers located in nearly every country of the world. Collectively known as EducationUSA advising centers, these centers promote study in the United States.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 16 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office manages the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 104 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year, sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals, and supervises the English ACCESS Microscholarship program, which provides English language instruction and an American-style classroom experience to nonelite Muslim young people. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$64,898,605	\$1,575,009	\$66,473,614

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
304	19,586	19,890

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program brings approximately 4,000 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience America firsthand.

International Visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, NGOs, and other fields, selected by American Embassy officials overseas in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan. Programs are designed to address issues ranging from international security, democracy, governance, and the rule of law and civil society, to trade, economic development, the environment, HIV/AIDS, diversity and tolerance, international crime, trafficking in humans, freedom of the press, and the arts. More than 290 current and former heads of state, 2,000 cabinet-level ministers, and many other distinguished world leaders in government and the private sector have participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program.

The program is conducted in cooperation with a number of nonprofit organizations operating under cooperative agreements with the Department of State. The program also relies on the commitment and skills of over 95 community-based organizations across the country. They represent a wide range of institutions and expertise from universities to World Affairs Councils to all-volunteer organizations. Known collectively as Councils for International Visitors (CIVs), these organizations are associated under the umbrella organization of the National Council of International Visitors located in Washington, D.C.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$96,033,000	\$0	\$96,033,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$682,236	\$28,405	Not Tracked	\$710,641

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5,216	5,216

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is an educational and research organization established by the U.S. Congress in 1960 to strengthen relationships and understanding among the peoples and nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. The Center contributes to a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia-Pacific community by serving as a vigorous hub for cooperative research, education, and dialogue on critical issues of common concern to the Asia-Pacific region and the United States. Funding for the Center comes from the U.S. Government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals, foundations, corporations, and the governments of the region.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multiyear activity.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$21,732,822	\$3,299,000	\$25,031,822

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$405,000	\$11,579,457	\$894,000	\$989,000	\$13,867,457

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	97	1,245	1,342

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse.

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through an agreement with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. This agreement provides support for graduate and postgraduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers and limited return exchange opportunities for some centers.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$45,830,000	\$0	\$45,830,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$10,564,065	\$229,847	Not Tracked	\$10,793,912

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,748	909	3,657

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges expose citizens of other countries to American policy, values, and systems and allow Americans to share their expertise and to broaden U.S. society's participation in global issues and events. Themes address policy goals, bilateral and regional objectives of U.S. missions, and the concerns of Congress.

Special Professional and Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 17,000 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Institute for Representative Government, the Ngwang Choephel Fellows Program, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,176,082	\$0	\$13,176,082

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$2,045,563	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,045,563

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
544	767	1,311

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the European and Eurasian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, mutual understanding, regional stability, NATO enlargement, strengthening democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, the war on terrorism, and nonproliferation.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,519,693	\$4,891,958	\$17,411,651

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,171,757	\$2,011,502	\$79,808	\$3,263,067

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,511	206,609	208,120

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Drawing on all-source intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The Title VIII Program was created by the Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Act of 1983, as amended, co-authored by Joseph Biden, Richard Lugar, and Lee Hamilton. The legislative mandate of the Title VIII Program is to support and sustain Eurasian and Central and East European critical language and research studies in the United States, and to bring American scholarly expertise on policy relevant issues to the service of the U.S. Government. This program is managed by the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and supports open source, policy-relevant U.S. scholar research. Products of the program are disseminated to policy makers and analysts across the federal government via policy forums, conferences, and electronic distribution. Scholars work closely with U.S. and overseas counterparts, including U.S. embassies and the military, to stay abreast of current issues, developments, and mitigating factors. This critical and timely information assists analysts and decision makers by providing additional insights which enhance critical thinking and analysis. Program scholars are encouraged to provide long-term service to the government after their participation under the program is complete. Per the legislation, the Title VIII is required to have an Advisory Committee, which reviews the annual applications for this program and provides expertise on policy-relevant proposals. The Committee is to include representatives of the Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of State, Library of Congress, and university and nongovernmental organizations.

This program continues to support a cadre of U.S. experts on the regions by supporting advanced research; graduate and language training (domestic and on-site); public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. Congress determined factual knowledge, independently verified, about the countries of Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union is of the utmost importance for the national security of the United States, for the furtherance of our national interests in the conduct of foreign relations, and for the prudent management of our domestic affairs.

Therefore, Congress found that it is in the national interest for the United States Government to provide a stable source of financial support for the functions described above and to supplement the financial support for those functions (which is currently being furnished by federal, state, local, regional, and private agencies, organizations, and individuals), and thereby to stabilize the conduct of these functions on a national scale, consistently, and on a long-range unclassified basis. The Title VIII program operates on the basis of a competitive two-stage award process with the assistance of a legislatively mandated federal advisory committee. Organizations with substantial and wide-reaching experience in administering research and training programs serve as intermediaries conducting nationwide competitive programs for U.S. scholars, students, and institutions pertaining to advanced research and language training on the countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia. U.S.-based public and private nonprofit organizations and educational institutions may carry out Title VIII-funded programs that (1) support and sustain American expertise on the countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia, (2) bring American expertise to the service of the U.S. Government, and (3) further U.S. foreign assistance and policy goals. An explicit connection must be made to U.S. policy, the maintenance of U.S. knowledge and expertise, and national capability.

This program also works to support outreach and build relationships with the academic community. Intelligence community analysts and DOS policy staff can benefit from engagement with outside elements to explore new ideas and perspectives and create new knowledge and research. The grants will be awarded through an open, merit-based competition. Grantee organizations will then conduct competitions for students, scholars, and specialists.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
400	0	400

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way electronic, and/or audio and visual link), and teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,572,427	\$0	\$5,572,427

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
929	0	929

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,197,500	\$0	\$6,197,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
106	7,330	7,436

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation

The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the U.S. effort to prevent the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, their related materials, and their delivery systems.

The ISN Bureau:

- Spearheads efforts to promote international consensus on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.
- Leads the development of diplomatic responses to specific bilateral and regional WMD proliferation challenges, including today's threats posed by Iran, North Korea, and Syria; and develops and supports strategic dialogues with China, India, Pakistan, and other key states or groups of states.
- Addresses WMD proliferation threats posed by nonstate actors and terrorist groups by improving physical security, using interdiction and sanctions, and actively participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).
- Works closely with the United Nations, the G-8, NATO, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other international institutions and organizations to reduce and eliminate the threat posed by WMD.
- Supports efforts of the international community to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of WMD by terrorists; leads USG coordination as cochair to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, a partnership of some 75 countries committed to preventing, protecting against, and responding to nuclear terrorism.

Export Control and Related Border Security Program

The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Office of Export Control Cooperation (ISN/ECC) provides policy direction for, and management and coordination of, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program. EXBS is designed to assist other countries with developing strategic trade control systems meeting accepted international standards to stem proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their components, as well as prevent irresponsible transfers of advanced conventional weapons. This is achieved by providing a variety of assistance, including diplomatic initiatives, multilateral conferences, legal and regulatory consultation, training in all areas of strategic trade control (imports, exports, re-exports, transit, transshipment), equipment, funding, collaboration with other nonproliferation and counterproliferation initiatives, and the development and deployment of export licensing information systems. EXBS activities generally fall under one or more of the following critical components of an effective national export control system: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing procedures and practices, enforcement, government-industry relations, and interagency cooperation.

During FY 2010, EXBS directly implemented 82 technical export control workshops, meetings, or conferences. An estimated 1,314 foreign officials received training or participated in workshops or conferences in this time period. EXBS conducted legal/regulatory workshops with Afghanistan, Armenia, Jordan, Kosovo, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, and Turkmenistan. Licensing workshops were conducted with Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, and Pakistan. EXBS conducted Industry-Government Outreach activities in Croatia, Malaysia, and Taiwan. Inspection and detection equipment training was provided to Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Philippines, and Ukraine. Although EXBS funds the majority of its enforcement training through other USG implementing entities, EXBS implemented Best Practice Exchanges and the training of 56 foreign officials by the University of Georgia, Center for International Trade and Security Export Control Academy.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,545,265	\$0	\$5,545,265

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
270	1,230	1,500

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of the region. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the Near East consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,179,610	\$0	\$5,179,610

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,500,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,500,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
135	11,609	11,744

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs

The Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the South and Central Asian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,488,941	\$234,859	\$3,723,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
90	14,431	14,521

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

Post-Generated Exchange Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; Press Freedom

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,415,240	\$535,219	\$9,950,459

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,413,972	\$14,720	\$1,086,133	Not Tracked	\$2,514,825

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10,564	182,292	192,856

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$649,960	\$593,084	\$56,876	\$1,751,485†	\$0†	\$434,275†	\$140,056†	\$2,975,776†	4,329

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary (OST) and ten individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (which includes the Volpe Center, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Transportation Safety Institute), and the Surface Transportation Board.

A number of the Department's operating administrations, along with the OST Office of International Transportation and Trade, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. This office also oversees the formulation of international and national transportation policy. The Department's Strategic Plan for 2006-2011 describes five policy goals and strategies to improve the nation's transportation sector: safety, reduced congestion, global connectivity, environmental stewardship and security, and preparedness/response. Successful achievements of these goals will boost the economic well-being of our country and spur opportunities for greater implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

The Department's international training and technical exchange programs in areas such as promoting regional air traffic control centers, road construction and maintenance, internships, need-based classroom courses, intercity transport, scanning tours, and international workshops have proven to be vitally important to U.S. interests abroad as well as mutually beneficial to our foreign transport partners.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

FAA International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are government officials. Many are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,373	2,373

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of International Aviation International Training Program

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements or government-to-private organization contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its Airports and International Training Division (AITD) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools, and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers various aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security, and instructor training. The AITD can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$17,523	\$56,876	\$74,399

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$1,688,420	\$0	\$102,648	\$133,439	\$1,924,507

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	695	720

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road-related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program, which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 70 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. Support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$541,269	\$0	\$541,269

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$29,465	Not Tracked	\$15,505	\$6,617	\$51,587

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
186	215	401

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States. The National Highway Institute is an office in the Office of Technical Services.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$33,600	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$33,600

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	17	17

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

- Support of investigative/informational requests.
- Support of transportation security initiatives.
- Integration of effective technology.
- Highway drug interdiction training.
- Use of discretionary funding.
- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,333	\$0	\$5,333

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	131	133

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, and successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

FRA International Visitors Program and International Activities

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign- or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both at headquarters and in the field.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	145	151

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is one of eleven operating administrations of the U.S. Department of Transportation. FTA's mission is to improve public transportation for America's communities. FTA manages combined formula and discretionary programs totaling more than \$10 billion annually to support a variety of locally planned, constructed, and operated public transportation systems throughout the United States. Systems include buses, subways, light rail, commuter rail, streetcars, monorail, passenger ferry boats, and people movers.

The FTA International Program plays a vital role in providing the international outreach necessary to support America's movement toward a new public transportation future for the 21st century. The premier goal of the program is to make the U.S. transit industry more globally competitive and is supported by four strategic areas: Trade Promotion, Technology Transfer, Human Capacity Building, and International Accessibility Outreach.

FTA Foreign Visitors

The International Public Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transportation systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
112	127	239

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans may be forgiven if students achieve high academic recognition in their education/training program at the Academy, or if the Panamanian government determines they meet other conditions that warrant forgiveness of the loans.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$316,122	Not Tracked	\$316,122

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	34	34

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

USMMA Global Maritime and Transportation School

The Global Maritime and Transportation School (GMATS) at the United States Merchant Marine Academy is the professional education and training arm of the U.S. Maritime Administration. GMATS offers leading edge programs that benefit professionals from the public- and private-sector maritime and transportation industry. Through its education, training, and research initiatives, GMATS is dedicated to optimizing America's economic and strategic intermodal transportation system and its global transportation interests. Further, GMATS seeks to encourage worldwide trade by providing mariners and international transportation and business professionals with the requisite skills needed to operate intermodal transportation systems in the worldwide economy that are safe, efficient, and environmentally compliant.

GMATS's international activities fall into four broad categories: (1) development and delivery of customized education and training (including train-the-trainer) programs, (2) technical assistance, including maritime education and training, and maritime operations; intermodal systems; and transportation security, (3) hosting U.S. study tours for foreign transportation officials through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program, and (4) facilitating study tours for U.S. professionals overseas.

GMATS is a fee-for-service organization. Revenues to operate GMATS are generated through reimbursable and interagency agreements, contracts, Memoranda of Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding, tuition, and lodging fees.

During FY 2010, GMATS had two core events that included international students: the International Transportation and Trade Training Program and an International Conference.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Advancement of Nautical, Marine, and Marine Engineering Sciences; Maritime Safety and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	59	59

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another federal agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	97	97

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, RITA leads DOT in

- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

Transportation Information Exchanges

In the international area, RITA/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade, international travel, and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within the Department with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT global connectivity strategic goal. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in the Department of Transportation Strategic Plan 2003-2008.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) for North America

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$28,959	\$0	\$28,959

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	91	105

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$14,286	\$14,286	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,286	420

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220
www.treasury.gov • 202-622-2960

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the U.S. Government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

Internal Revenue Service

The mission of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is to provide America's taxpayers top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

IRS International Visitors Programs

The International Visitors Program (IVP) provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and related government officials. These are designed as short, targeted visits with IRS personnel -- expert in various technical areas -- and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

IVP coordinates the identification of subject matter experts who present technical training/information at events organized overseas by international organizations such as Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT), Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration (IOTA), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
135	145	280

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program are to:

- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC by establishing, building, and maintaining relationships with foreign banking supervisory organizations.
- Strengthen supervision of our banks with operations internationally by assisting host countries in improving their bank supervision process.
- Help enhance international expertise of OCC examiners and staff.
- Provide a platform for the OCC to present our supervisory views to the international supervisory community.
- Assist Treasury with mandates that supervisory authorities lend their resources to the World Bank and IMF to help promote and encourage adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.

Summary of FY 2010 FTA Activities

International Visitors Briefings:

- Forty-eight participants from 6 countries visited to learn about OCC's operations.

OCC International Sponsored Schools:

- Fifty-seven participants from twenty countries attended OCC's International Sponsored Schools in Washington, D.C. The schools were: Anti-money Laundering and Counterterrorism; Problem Bank Supervision; and Operational Risk Supervision.
- Thirty participants from eighteen Middle East countries participated in an Operational Risk School taught by OCC instructors in Abu Dhabi.

Participation on On-site Bank Examinations:

- Examiners from two Latin American countries participated in an Anti-money Laundering bank examination.

Foreign Bank Supervisor Exchange:

- A United Kingdom bank supervisor participated in a secondment at the OCC.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,286	\$0	\$14,286

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	138	140

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	523

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420
www.va.gov • 202-461-7600

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 163 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

For FY 2010, no fiscal data was available to the IAWG.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Honor, Care for, and Compensate U.S. Veterans

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
523	0	523

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	2,109

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of International and Tribal Affairs
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International and Tribal Affairs and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,109	2,109

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	515

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Office of Media Relations
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
www.fcc.gov • 202-418-0500

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

FCC International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Communications Services

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	499	515

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$490,000	\$0	\$490,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$490,000	957

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429
www.fdic.gov • 877-275-3342

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) preserves and promotes public confidence in the U.S. financial system by insuring deposits in banks and thrift institutions for at least \$250,000; by identifying, monitoring, and addressing risks to the deposit insurance funds; and by limiting the effect on the economy and the financial system when a bank or thrift institution fails.

The FDIC receives no Congressional appropriations -- it is funded by premiums that banks and thrift institutions pay for deposit insurance coverage and from earnings on investments in U.S. Treasury securities. The FDIC insures more than \$7 trillion of deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts.

The FDIC directly examines and supervises more than 4,900 banks and savings banks for operational safety and soundness, more than half of the institutions in the banking system. Banks can be chartered by the states or by the federal government. Banks chartered by states also have the choice of whether to join the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC is the primary federal regulator of banks that are chartered by the states that do not join the Federal Reserve System. In addition, the FDIC is the backup supervisor for the remaining insured banks and thrift institutions.

The FDIC also examines banks for compliance with consumer protection laws, including the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth-In-Lending Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, to name a few. Finally, the FDIC examines banks for compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), which requires banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities they were chartered to serve.

FDIC International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, the Examiner Training Program, and participation in international organizations related to bank

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

supervision and deposit insurance.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems, deposit insurance programs, and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical assistance.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts. Criteria for acceptance are the same as for the Technical Assistance Program. Most visits occur on FDIC premises.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner workforce. FDIC's Corporate University sponsors requests from foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center in Arlington, Virginia. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

The FDIC fosters improved relationships with international financial associations in order to provide leadership and guidance in the global banking, deposit insurance, and financial services. This involves assuming leadership positions in international financial associations and both attending and conducting international conferences on emerging issues.

During FY 2010, FDIC staff shared its expertise with a wide range of individuals from both developing and emerging economies and highly developed economies with the goal of enhancing capacity in deposit insurance, supervision, and resolutions. FDIC hosted 73 individual visits with a total of more than 415 foreign visitors from over 54 countries. FDIC provided technical assistance to four countries during the fiscal year.

The FDIC continued working with the U.S. State Department to combat money laundering and the global flow of terrorist funds. The FDIC hosted three anti-money laundering training events with participation of 61 individuals from 14 countries. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 134 students from 10 countries attending one of the four core schools in the Risk Management Bank Supervision Curriculum.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Improving Banking Supervision; Improving Deposit Insurance Systems

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$490,000	\$490,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
347	610	957

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,340	\$3,340	\$0	\$7,733	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,450	\$17,523	199

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20463
www.fec.gov • 202-694-1000

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is an independent agency with jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the federal election campaign process. The FEC mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

FEC Invitations Program

The mission of the Federal Election Commission is to prevent corruption in the federal campaign process by administering, enforcing, and formulating policy with respect to federal campaign finance statutes. The FEC Invitations Program is an ongoing effort to coordinate requests for public appearances, meetings, and briefings by the Commissioners and Commission staff members.

The program accommodates requests for public appearances by FEC Commissioners and staff and coordinates interagency communications. International visitors hear briefings on federal campaign finance regulations, receive FEC publications, and tour the agency.

In FY 2010, the FEC hosted 188 international visitors from 69 countries. Overall, the highest number of visitors came from Taiwan (39), Mexico (18), and India (10). The majority of visitors were government representatives, professionals from nonprofit organizations, and university faculty and students. The FEC also sent Commissioners and senior staff to Argentina, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Honduras, India, Mexico, and Romania to provide training and speak at international election conferences.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,340	\$0	\$3,340

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$7,733	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,450	\$14,183

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	11	188	199

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	715

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

FERC International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations. U.S. participants travel overseas in response to requests from foreign governments, international organizations, and/or other USG organizations.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
59	656	715

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	22

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018
Washington, DC 20573
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.
- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

FMC International Visitor Briefings and International Activities

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. The Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	15	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$16,500	\$0	\$16,500	\$37,200	\$10,000	\$14,500	\$28,500	\$106,700	374

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street, NW, Room 201
Washington, DC 20427
www.fmcs.gov • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services for companies and unions involved in interstate commerce, for government agencies and unions, and workplace disputes; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts. The agency provides training in mediation, facilitation, arbitration, and other dispute resolution processes to countries throughout the world, as well as arranges for site visits by international delegations who are researching dispute resolution processes and looking at ways to improve rule of law, economic efficiency and effectiveness, and labor-management relationships.

International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS's dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management and facilitation to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy-related disputes and has assisted in the training of judges and lawyers in mediation techniques and processes to assist in rule of law projects and to provide alternatives.

In line with its mission, FMCS has given a number of training sessions and presentations in fiscal year 2010 to government officials, mediators, and others from countries around the world. These training sessions cover the

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

topics of mediation, collective bargaining mediation, conflict resolution, and peacemaking; they vary in length from one session to a multiday training course. Some of the training sessions were given for foreign representatives in the United States, and some in other countries. Countries served included Hungary, Korea, Australia, Thailand, Vietnam, Morocco, and China. The training given in Thailand, for example, was under the sponsorship of the Rotary Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution at Chulalongkorn University. The students were fellows from 14 countries and their individual fields of work included mediation in Serbia, education of Aborigines in Australia, and responding to conflict in the Philippines. FMCS strives to do international work in the field of conflict resolution that provides for a long term impact.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Mastery of Techniques in Mediation, Arbitration, Labor-Management Facilitation, and Workplace Disputes

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$16,500	\$16,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$37,200	\$10,000	\$14,500	\$28,500	\$90,200

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	361	374

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,295,997	\$553,199	\$742,798	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,295,997	577

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission works with competition and consumer protection agencies around the world to promote cooperation and convergence toward best practices. The FTC has built a strong network of cooperative relationships with its counterparts abroad, and plays a lead role in key multilateral relationships.

In the competition area, the FTC works closely with foreign competition agencies on cases of mutual interest to promote sound and consistent analyses and outcomes. We also promote policy convergence both through bilateral relationships and international organizations such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The FTC cochairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and cochairs its work on finding ways to make technical assistance more effective. The FTC participates in negotiating bilateral antitrust cooperation agreements and competition chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

In the consumer protection area, the FTC works with foreign law enforcement agencies on investigations and cases that affect U.S. consumers. Through memoranda of understanding with consumer protection enforcement agencies in foreign countries, and through multilateral organizations such as the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN) and the antispam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Electronic Commerce Steering Group and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$553,199	\$742,798	\$1,295,997

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
286	291	577

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	124

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications
 1800 F Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0705

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

Center for Intergovernmental Solutions, GSA Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Center for Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in the GSA Office of Citizen Services and Communications is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in several international programs, particularly the 5-Nations Chief Information Officers Council; The International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: www.ica-it.org); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Canada, Mexico, and the United States. OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public sector IT. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experience in topics as diverse as cloud computing and electronic delivery of citizen services.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals: Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
25	99	124

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$28,500	\$0	\$28,500	\$541,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$57,000	\$627,000	306

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) studies the programs and expenditures of the federal government. GAO, commonly called the investigative arm of Congress or the Congressional watchdog, is an independent and nonpartisan federal agency. It studies how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. GAO advises Congress and the heads of federal agencies about ways to make government more effective and responsive. GAO evaluates federal programs, audits federal expenditures, issues legal opinions, and, when reporting its findings to Congress, makes recommendations for action. Its work leads to laws and acts that aim to improve government operations.

International Auditor Fellowship Program

The U.S. Government Accountability Office welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in its annual International Auditor Fellowship Program. Through its membership in the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), this program is the primary way in which GAO provides support to its counterpart national audit offices throughout the world. The four-month intensive program, for middle- to senior-level managers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. Fellows participate in classroom training, visit and observe GAO staff, and develop strategies to implement change and transfer knowledge in their SAIs. Participants are nominated by their SAIs with the expectation that they will play leadership roles in their organizations when they return home.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and fellows also share information about their own audit institutions. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit offices. They prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program and devote time to studying techniques for introducing change. Fellows participate in classes focusing on instructional skills, delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings, and leadership development skills.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Many of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their respective countries. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their audit offices. Others have established training programs for their organizations. Many former fellows are now conducting training classes sponsored through the INTOSAI Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increased responsibility within their offices, the fellows become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

Since GAO cannot provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for fellows, sponsoring countries are responsible for securing the required funds. Funding assistance is often provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the fellows' governments.

During FY 2010, there were 22 participants from 20 countries who graduated from the International Auditor Fellowship Program. To help increase the fellows' understanding of American culture, there was a wide array of opportunities to attend social activities hosted by GAO staff members outside of the classroom hours, averaging more than one per week during the program. The fellows were also taken as a class for several external briefings with some of GAO's accountability partners, in addition to visits to the U.S. Capitol, Supreme Court, Library of Congress, and Pentagon for tours and briefings. GAO hosted its annual Cross Culture Open House, at which the international fellows provided displays and engaged in discussions on their countries, which was highly attended by GAO staff, contractors, and building tenants at its headquarters office.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$28,500	\$28,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$541,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$57,000	\$598,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	22	22

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart Supreme Audit Institutions and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAIs and legislative or parliamentary delegations. As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers (1) requests from related government departments and ministries and (2) requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	284	284

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$755,299	\$755,299	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$755,299	405

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

901 North Stuart Street, 10th Floor
Arlington, VA 22203
www.iaf.gov • 703-306-4308

In 1969, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created by the United States Congress as an independent agency of the U.S. Government. The primary mission of the Foundation is to promote grassroots development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean through partnerships among the private, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and public sector.

Strategies are (1) local development -- recognizing trends toward governmental decentralization to the municipal level in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote local collaboration and partnerships among local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens to foster grassroots development and (2) social investment -- supporting cooperation and partnerships among businesses, corporations, community-based organizations, and NGOs at the local, national, and international levels to encourage grassroots development.

IAF Travel Grants

The Inter-American Foundation's ongoing travel grant program covers travel expenses for academics, grassroots development practitioners, locally elected leaders, and others to participate in workshops, exchanges, and international fora about development in Latin America and the Caribbean. On occasion the IAF may also provide logistical resources for the conferences attended by these grantees. An important focus of the program is to provide individuals and leaders representing groups of often marginalized and discriminated peoples (afrodescendants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and others) with the resources to meet with their peers from across the region and develop strategies to promote their cause for equality.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$755,299	\$0	\$755,299

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	397	405

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,723,661	\$1,623,661	\$100,000	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,723,661†	166

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 330
Washington, DC 20005
www.jusfc.gov • 202-653-9800

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under Public Law 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into two areas: (1) Cultural Affairs and (2) Education and Training. The Commission provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges. Education programs are designed to train American specialists on Japan in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development.

Cultural Affairs Programs

The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Present U.S. Culture in All Its Diversity to Overseas Audiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$231,597	\$100,000	\$331,597

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	10	26

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Education and Training Programs

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission gives preference in funding to those projects that serve a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions, rather than those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

The Commission also wishes to ensure the continued vitality and growth of basic national resources for the study of Japan. In its library support, the Commission supports projects and organizations that help organize acquisitions of research materials on a national scale and help expand access to research materials in both printed and electronic format. In its support for language training, the Commission supports institutions that have a broad national scope of programs.

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress, Staff and Diet Members

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,392,064	\$0	\$1,392,064

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
95	45	140

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$129,200	\$129,200	\$0	\$200,247†	\$249,781†	\$258,455†	Not Tracked	\$837,683†	196

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20540
www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for more than 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all U.S. states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. Since 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that sustains an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

Global Legal Information Network

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database available via the Internet (www.glin.gov). The database contains statutes, regulations, and related legal materials that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. While numerous national and regional legal databases have been developed by institutions other than GLIN, these databases serve primarily local users, whereas GLIN is designed to enable international access and comparative legal research based on a common search system. To maximize access of citizens to their own laws, and those of other nations, the system is searchable in 14 languages.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The standards for selecting the texts, analyzing them, producing summaries, assigning index terms, and testing applicable hardware and software were developed originally as an international initiative with contributions of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Each GLIN partner nation must participate in a GLIN-sanctioned training program to learn the standards and procedures agreed upon by all members for contributing legal information to the database.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	32	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

LOC Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs and Office of Grants Management, supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals, for the sharing of expertise, development of collections and services, professional training in specialized skills, and promotion of materials preservation techniques. The program also fosters the advancement of knowledge through original research, mainly conducted at the John W. Kluge Center, supporting scholarly use of the Library's vast collections. It promotes open discussion through public lectures and colloquia and conveys new perspectives to the federal government by bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill and the city of Washington, D.C.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Promotion of Foreign Language Skills; Preservation of the National Patrimony and Heritage

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$129,200	\$0	\$129,200

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$200,247	Not Tracked	\$62,098	Not Tracked	\$262,345

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

World Digital Library

The Library of Congress is the lead partner in the World Digital Library (WDL), a project that makes available on the Internet and in multilingual format significant primary materials from countries and cultures around the world. The WDL objectives include:

- Promoting international and cultural understanding.
- Expanding the volume and variety of cultural content on the Internet.
- Providing resources for educators, scholars, and general audiences.
- Building capacity in partner institutions to narrow the digital divide within and between countries.

The WDL was developed by a team at the U.S. Library of Congress, with contributions by partner institutions in many countries; the support of the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the financial support of a number of companies and private foundations. The WDL hosts partners at the Library of Congress for training and consultation and for meetings of working groups and committees.

In May 2010 the Library of Congress hosted an international meeting in Mexico City for representatives of U.S., European, and Mexican libraries, archives, and museums that hold Meso-American codices in their collections. The purpose was to discuss the digitization of these documents and their inclusion in the World Digital Library in order to make them universally accessible -- to "digitally repatriate" to Mexico important documents that relate to the history of Mexico but are physically held at institutions around the world.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$249,781	\$196,357	Not Tracked	\$446,137

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	107	134

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$20,512	\$20,512	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$20,512	8

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway, Suite 700
Bethesda, MD 20814
www.mmc.gov • 301-504-0087

The Marine Mammal Commission is an independent agency of the Executive Branch, created under Title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The Commission is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of all federal agencies with respect to marine mammal protection and conservation. The Commission consists of three members appointed by the President. A nine-member Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals assists the Commissioners in their duties. The work of the Commission and its advisory committee is carried out by 14 full-time permanent staff.

For the past three decades, the Commission has been perceived as an essential source of objective information, focused and catalytic research funding, and independent oversight. The President's Commission on Ocean Policy noted the importance of the Marine Mammal Commission as an independent oversight agency.

Marine Mammal Commission Programs

The Marine Mammal Commission reviews and makes recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of federal agencies to ensure they are consistent with marine mammal protection and conservation as directed by the Act. The Commission uses its funding to enable staff, commissioners, and scientific advisors to participate in a variety of marine mammal and marine ecosystem management and research efforts and to fund its own small, but important, studies program. In addition, the Commission helps develop and coordinate major multi-agency and international management and research initiatives as described in the Commission's annual reports. For example, the Commission uses its funding to support development and implementation of recovery plans that coordinate the actions of multiple agencies to conserve the Hawaiian monk seal, Florida manatee, and the North Atlantic right whale.

In FY 2010, the Commission initiated cooperative efforts to determine the health of marine mammals and their ecosystems in the Caribbean. The Commission also continued to conduct reviews of the condition of the stocks of marine mammals, of methods for their protection and conservation, of humane means of taking marine mammals, of research programs conducted or proposed to be conducted under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and of all applications for permits for scientific research, public display, or enhancing the

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

survival or recovery of a species or stock.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Provide Advice and Oversight to Ensure Protection and Conservation of Marine Mammals

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,512	\$0	\$20,512

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	1	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	111

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20419-0001
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

Strategic Goals: Protection of Federal Employees Against Arbitrary Action; Creation and Preservation of Merit-Based Civil Service

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	111	111

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,956,946	\$6,956,946	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,956,946	169

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
300 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20546
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-3861

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to conduct research and development in aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

Strategic Goals: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	18	18

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Strategic Goals:

Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,956,946	\$0	\$6,956,946

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	151	151

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,557	\$3,557	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,557	207

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

401 Ninth Street, NW
North Lobby, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20004
www.ncpc.gov • 202-482-7200

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is the federal government's central planning agency for the nation's capital and surrounding region. The agency's jurisdiction includes the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties in Virginia, and the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

NCPC is charged with preserving and enhancing the region's extraordinary natural, cultural, and historic resources that have made Washington one of the most admired capitals in the world. The agency's essential functions are to provide overall planning guidance for federal land and buildings in the National Capital Region, review federal and some District of Columbia proposed developments and projects, develop a comprehensive plan for the region, and prepare an annual report on capital investments by federal agencies.

Capitals Alliance Program

In 2001, the National Capital Planning Commission joined with its sister agencies in Brasilia, Canberra, and Ottawa to form Capitals Alliance. The Alliance provides a global forum for senior planners and urban designers in capital cities around the world. Through Capitals Alliance, senior officials exchange valuable information and solutions about the unique challenges facing national capitals, such as transportation, sustainability, smart growth, security, and social issues.

During FY 2010, Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, hosted the Capitals Alliance Conference. Representatives from Brazil, Canada, China, France, United Arab Emirates, and the United States participated in the conference.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,292	\$0	\$3,292

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	5	33	38

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

NCPC Foreign Visitors Program

The National Capital Planning Commission is frequently asked by officials of the Department of State, other federal agencies, and planning associations to provide an organizational briefing to foreign delegations. These briefings are provided at no cost to the participants and typically range from two to three hours, depending on the size of the delegation and follow-up discussion. These briefings focus on topics such as commemoration, transportation, perimeter security, and public participation.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$265	\$0	\$265

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	169	169

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	66

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions and insures savings in federal and most state-chartered credit unions across the country through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), a federal fund backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

NCUA International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	66	66

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$621,672	\$621,672	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$621,672	17

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific needs of democratic groups in other countries.

NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts two related fellowship programs, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a Visiting Fellows Program.

Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program is a federally-funded international exchange program that offers practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world the opportunity to spend five months at the National Endowment for Democracy, in Washington D.C., in order to undertake independent research on democracy in a particular country or region.

Located within NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies, the program provides a rich intellectual setting for educational exchange and professional development. While in residence, fellows reflect on their experiences, engage with counterparts, conduct research and writing, consider best practices and lessons learned, and develop professional relationships within a global network of democracy advocates.

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program runs two five-month fellowship sessions per year (October-February and March-July), during which fellows work full-time on their projects. Practitioners focus on strategies and best practices for developing democracy in their country of interest; scholars conduct original research for publication. Projects may address the economic, political, social, legal, or cultural aspects of democratic development and include a range of methodologies and approaches. The program hosts an active calendar of events for fellows, including an introduction to NED and its partner institutions, seminars, roundtables, and other activities. Fellows are expected to present their work and prepare a written product during their stay. All fellowships

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

include a monthly stipend, health insurance, research assistance, and roundtrip travel reimbursement.

The program is intended primarily to support individuals from new and aspiring democracies; distinguished scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Practitioners and journalists are expected to have substantial work experience in their fields, while scholars are expected to have a Ph.D., or academic equivalent, at the time of application. The program does not fund professional training, fieldwork, or students working toward a degree.

Highlights of the International Forum for Democratic Studies' activities in 2009-2010 include: (1) hosting under the auspices of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program 18 leading democratic activists, journalists, lawyers, and scholars from 17 countries, including Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Iraq, Gambia, Kenya, Pakistan, Russia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Korea, Syria, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, the United States, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe, (2) expanded efforts in the areas of program recruitment and promotion, alumni affairs, and support for democrats at risk, (3) development of a "democracy curriculum" of activities for fellows, including seminars, site visits to the NED family of democracy promotion institutes, roundtable discussions, presentations, and a film series, (4) publication of the 2009-2010 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Newsletter, (5) alumni/staff participation in the World Movement for Democracy's Sixth Assembly, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, in April 2010, and (6) a technological upgrade to the program's online application system.

In 2009-2010, Reagan-Fascell Fellows benefited from a number of opportunities to engage in educational and cultural exchange. The International Forum hosted an active calendar of fellows' presentations, seminars, and field trips, through which fellows presented their work, shared their ideas, learned from leading experts, and deepened their understanding of the work of the National Endowment for Democracy and its four core institutes. The program also supported travel for professional meetings and conferences to maximize fellows' outreach and networking opportunities within the United States and worked to ensure that fellows had visibility on Capitol Hill, at the Department of State, with the media, and at think tanks and universities around town. On April 13, 2010, the International Forum hosted a reception for Reagan-Fascell alumni and friends, during the World Movement for Democracy's Sixth Assembly, held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$621,672	\$0	\$621,672

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	17	17

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$863,974	\$543,974	\$320,000	Not Tracked	\$385,026†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,249,000†	1,006

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Chief-of-Staff
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 516
Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is a public agency dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education.

ArtsLink Residencies

ArtsLink Residencies provide U.S. arts organizations the opportunity to host an artist or arts manager from Central Europe, Eurasia, or Russia for a five-week residency. Visiting arts professionals work with counterparts in the United States to create work and build individual and institutional relationships that benefit artists and audiences.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$167,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$167,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	19	19

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Film Forward

Film Forward is a cultural exchange program designed to enhance cross-cultural understanding, collaboration, and dialogue around the globe by engaging audiences through the exhibition of film and conversation with filmmakers. Film Forward is an Initiative of Sundance Institute and The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Strategic Goals:

Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$80,000	\$320,000	\$400,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	0	10

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Literary Exchanges

The NEA International Literary Exchanges is an initiative that funds innovative approaches to expand cross-cultural dialogue about literature, particularly through the publication of contemporary literary anthologies in translation. An important component of each project is substantial public outreach to bring writers and audiences together for a deeper understanding of the literary work and its culture. The outreach activities bring writers of the participating countries to the United States for readings and discussions; likewise, U.S. authors have the opportunity to engage with audiences in the partner countries. The initiative will expand the range of international literature available in English to U.S. readers and, conversely, help make the literature of U.S. authors more widely available in other languages.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$19,000	\$0	\$19,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	2	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S. Artists International Program

U.S. Artists International works to ensure that the impressive range of expression and creativity of U.S. music, theater, and dance ensembles is represented at international festivals abroad. Through the participation of exemplary U.S. artists in international festivals, U.S. Artists International will help develop audiences for, and appreciation of, the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the American arts. Through U.S. Artists International, special opportunities are identified to promote international artistic exchange between the United States and other nations that enhance international partnerships.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$144,974	\$0	\$144,974

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	\$218,026	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$218,026

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	970	0	970

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S.-Japan Creative Artists' Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists' Fellowship Program provides five-month residencies in Japan for five American creative artists in any discipline. While in Japan, artists work on an individual project that may include the creation of new work or pursuit of individual artistic goals. As a reciprocal program, the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs supports Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	0	5

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$958,665	\$958,665	\$0	\$2,500	\$67,101	\$0	\$79,581	\$1,107,847	112

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20506
www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, preservation, teacher and faculty professional development, educational resources, museum exhibitions, radio and television documentaries, public programs in libraries, and activities of the state humanities councils. Eligibility for support is limited to U.S. nonprofit organizations, state and local governmental agencies, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, U.S. citizens, and foreign nationals who have been living in the United States or its jurisdictions for at least the three years immediately preceding the application deadline.

DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program

The National Endowment for the Humanities and the German Research Foundation (DFG) are working together to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars. The DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections program funds new digitization projects and pilot projects, the addition of important materials to existing digitization projects, or the development of infrastructure to support U.S.-German digitization work.

Grants awarded supported the development of strong collaborations between American and German scholars. For example, linguists from Eastern Michigan University worked with colleagues at the University of Frankfurt on a project to harmonize American and European lexical standards for documenting endangered languages, and the University of California, Los Angeles, collaborated with the German Archaeological Institute of Cairo on a project to digitize a large collection of standardized archaeological drawings and images on ancient Egyptian monuments.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$42,000	\$0	\$42,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,900	\$21,900

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	8	21

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshops Program

The DFG/NEH Symposia and Workshops program encourages American and German scholars to work together to exchange ideas and put plans in place for future collaborations in the area of digital humanities.

Grants from this category supported collaboration between German and American institutions in archaeology, classics, and musicology. The University of Virginia and the University of Paderborn continued work on an open-source music notational data model and a prototype delivery system. New York University's Institute for the Study of the Ancient World formed a partnership with Heidelberg University to develop interoperability between valuable academic resources, including the NEH-funded Pleiades digital gazetteer.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$36,765	\$0	\$36,765

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,241	\$43,241

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	20	42

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Digging Into Data

The Digging Into Data grant program encourages international research and cooperation in developing advanced search and visualization techniques to manage large-scale data repositories of cultural heritage material.

The Digging Into Data grant program awarded several grants in FY 2010 that supported collaborative projects involving scholars, archivists, and computer scientists in the United States and their counterparts in the United Kingdom and Canada. For example, the University of Sheffield, Michigan State University, and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign developed computational methods to explore questions of authorship across three

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

distinct digital dataset collections: 15th-century manuscripts, 17th- and 18th-century maps, and 19th- and 20th-century quilts. The University of Nebraska and the University of Portsmouth are investigating the use of data-mining and visualization of historical railroad records to understand transportation's impact on the development of the United States.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,800	\$0	\$11,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$4,900	\$7,400

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	3	7

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Grants provide funding to programs for humanities fellowships of four to twelve months. Fellowship tenure must be full-time and continuous. The program is ongoing. The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

FY 2010 awards for fellowship programs included grants to two U.S. overseas research centers and two U.S. international research organizations; the increase in funding will allow the institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately 32 year-long fellowships over the next three years. During 2010, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 32 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 17 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional one and one-third full-year fellowship. NEH fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, archaeology, anthropology, the history of religion, the history of art, the history of music, and political science and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH fellows include "The Practice of Medieval Music: Studies in Chant and Performance" by Thomas Forrest Kelly; "Heroes and Victims: Remembering War in Twentieth-Century Romania" by Maria Bucur; "The Caste Question: Dalits and Politics in Modern India" by Anupama Rao; and "Islam and Science: the Intellectual Career of Nizam al-Din al-Nisaburi" by Robert Morrison.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$852,500	\$0	\$852,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$67,101	\$0	\$0	\$67,101

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	0	33

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Rediscovering Afghanistan

In 2005, NEH announced a special initiative, "Rediscovering Afghanistan." Proposals responding to the initiative may request support for professional education and training for Afghan archivists, librarians, and museum professionals; projects to preserve and provide access to documents and artifacts; new scholarship; scholarly translations; archaeology projects; educational projects in U.S. schools, colleges, and universities; and public programs conducted by U.S. libraries, museums, and historical societies, including exhibitions, film, radio, and Internet-based programs. Applications were submitted to one of the Endowment's existing grant programs at its regular deadline. The initiative concluded in 2009.

A grant made in a previous fiscal year supported advanced training in archival management for four Afghan archivists currently engaged in reformatting the audio collections of Radio Afghanistan that were created from 1960 to 1980 and that document a significant period of Afghan history and culture. In FY 2010 the project director, who is a scholar of ethnomusicology, traveled to Kabul to work with Afghan archivists on the digitization project. Although the archivists are keenly aware of the value of this historical resource and the urgency of its protection, they have had little experience with the issues and strategies of global intangible cultural property management.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,300	\$0	\$3,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	0	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Transatlantic Collaboration Grants

The National Endowment for the Humanities cooperated with the Higher Education Funding Council for England and the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, acting through the Joint Information Systems Committee, to offer support for digitization projects in the humanities. This program provided funding for development in any of the following areas: new digitization projects and pilot projects, the addition of important materials to existing digitization projects, or the development of infrastructure to support digitization work in the United States, England, and Wales. The program was discontinued in 2009.

The Transatlantic Collaboration Grants program awarded several grants in FY 2009 that supported collaborative projects involving scholars and archivists in the United States and their counterparts in the United Kingdom in FY 2010. The American Museum of Natural History in New York, Cambridge University Library, the Natural History Museum in London, and the Biodiversity Heritage Library are collaborating on recreating a digital version of Charles Darwin's library to include his marginalia notes. Arizona State University is coordinating efforts with researchers affiliated with the Archaeological Data Service in England to develop standards of interoperability for archeological data.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,300	\$0	\$12,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,540	\$9,540

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	4	8

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals conducting research during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the grantee institutions' fellowship programs is significantly higher and includes grantee institutions' costs for administration of the fellowship competitions, staff, services to fellows, and, in the case of residential centers, maintenance of facilities. NEH grants support only stipends for fellows and a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions and of conducting the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad through independent research institutions may be slightly lower than the number reported here because each year approximately 5 to 10% of the NEH fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the special initiative, "Rediscovering Afghanistan"; the programs, "DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities programs: Bilateral Symposia and Workshops," "DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Programs: Enriching Digital Collections," "Digging Into Data," and "Transatlantic Collaboration Grants"; and other special initiatives and programs.

The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the training and overseas research activities that were included in some of the projects funded through these programs in previous fiscal years but were conducted during the reported fiscal year.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	332

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Mutual Understanding of Railroad Industry and Operations

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	332	332

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$43,814,195	\$43,814,195	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$43,814,195	4,348

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain international research experience early in their careers. Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. The NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. OISE programs have three principal objectives: (1) expanding collaborative research opportunities, (2) providing international research experiences for students and junior researchers, and (3) ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide.

-- Graduate student activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Office funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The East Asia Pacific Research Summer Institutes in Australia, China, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, and Taiwan provide graduate students in science and engineering with firsthand experience in an international research environment, intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these countries. OISE support for the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program encourages current grantees and new applicants to develop international activities that benefit both the education and research aspects of their programs, while developing international experience, competence, and outlook among new generations of

U.S. scientists and engineers.

-- International research postdoctoral fellowship awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 9 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within two years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

-- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes are short courses that are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Approximately 8-12 lecturers of international standing at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level participate, as well as 40-50 students. The Department of Energy and NSF support a limited number of these Institutes each year.

-- Active research experience is one of the most effective techniques for attracting talented students to, and retaining them in, careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. International Research Experiences for Students involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects provide opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings.

-- Planning visits offer U.S. researchers the opportunity to consult with their prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for consideration for support by NSF. This mechanism is used sparingly. Evidence of substantive prior communication and preparation is required. Applicants should consult with the appropriate OISE program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

-- Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the OISE program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25-35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

-- The Partnerships for International Research and Education program enables U.S. institutions to establish collaborative relationships with foreign groups or institutions in order to advance specific research and education objectives and to make possible a research effort that neither side could accomplish on its own. As science and engineering become increasingly global, U.S. scientists and engineers must be able to operate in teams composed of partners from different nations and cultural backgrounds. International partnerships are, and will be, increasingly indispensable in addressing many critical global scientific problems. The program is intended to catalyze a cultural change in U.S. institutions by establishing innovative new models for international collaborative research and education. It is also intended to facilitate greater variety in student participation and preparation, and to contribute to the development of a diverse, globally-engaged science and engineering workforce.

-- Dissertation enhancement projects support dissertation research conducted by graduate students at a foreign site. Students are expected to work in close cooperation with a host country institution and investigator. The applicant is responsible for making all necessary arrangements with the host country institution and scientist. The doctoral faculty adviser, on behalf of the student, submits the dissertation enhancement proposal. Eligible students should be U.S. citizens or permanent residents enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions. Students from developing countries who are enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions may also apply, but preference is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$43,814,195	\$0	\$43,814,195

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4,348	0	4,348

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	222

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20594
www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. Since its creation in 1967, the Safety Board has investigated more than 133,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	141	141

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center (previously Academy) and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	81	81

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,300,000	\$4,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,300,000	1,002

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

NRC Foreign Visitors Tracking Program

NRC received foreign visitors at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors included high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	153	153

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 43 countries, plus Taiwan. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NRC conducts programs with the regulatory authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and equipment purchases.

-- Advanced Nuclear Countries

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

-- Developing Nations

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,300,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
849	0	849

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$33,448	\$7,532	\$25,916	\$10,151†	\$16,674†	\$399†	Not Tracked	\$60,672†	1,708

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005-3917
www.usoge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Bureau of International Information Programs.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$7,532	\$25,916	\$33,448

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$10,151	\$16,674	\$399	Not Tracked	\$27,224

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	13	1,227	1,240

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	468	468

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,100,000	\$12,000,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$392,750	\$0	\$162,550	\$12,655,300	1,235

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

101 Independence Avenue, SE, Room LA144
Washington, DC 20540
www.openworld.gov • 202-707-8943

The Open World Leadership Center is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to house the Open World Program, an exchange that was originally established for emerging Russian leaders. In February 2003, Congress expanded the scope of Open World to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries and the Baltics. Since December 2004, the Center has been authorized by Congress to expand to any country designated by the Open World Board of Trustees, which includes both Congressional leaders and private American citizens. With Board approval, the participating countries in FY 2010 were Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine. The Center's Washington, D.C., office is located at the Library of Congress.

Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips. Participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through visits to a particular community and interactive sessions with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 16,200-plus visitors have come from all regions of Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and have stayed in more than 1,911 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Delegates are on average in their late thirties and half are women.

The Cultural Leaders Program, which is conducted with support from the National Endowment for the Arts, offers artists, arts managers, and other cultural leaders from Russia short-term U.S. residencies at universities, nonprofit arts organizations, and similar institutions. The residencies emphasize professional and creative development, and provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming leaders from the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming and post-visit networking; its home-stays; and its status as the only exchange program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World receives direction and financial and programmatic support from the U.S. Congress.

Participants are hosted by local members or affiliates of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofits experienced in conducting exchange programs with Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

As a U.S. legislative branch entity, the Open World Leadership Center actively supports the foreign relations efforts of Congress by linking Open World delegates to members and to experienced and enthusiastic constituents throughout the United States who are engaged in projects and programs in Open World countries. The Open World program routinely involves members in its hosting activities with more than 50% of delegates meeting with members of Congress or their staff representatives in FY 2010.

Members of Congress and their staffs also provide Open World delegates with invaluable firsthand information on the U.S. legislative process, constituent relations, and other aspects of the U.S. Government in face-to-face meetings that forcefully demonstrate how accessible the offices of elected officials can and should be.

Some of the highlights involving Open World alumni for FY 2010 are as follows:

-- Following the April 2010 revolution in Kyrgyzstan, an Open World alumnus was tasked by the interim president to be one of the co-authors of the draft of the new constitution. He later stated that his Open World experience and a copy of the Montana constitution helped him in revising his country's own using the basic principles and concepts that work in the United States. Passed by a referendum held in June 2010, the new constitution shifted many powers from the executive branch to that of the legislature, enabling Kyrgyzstan to become the first parliamentary democracy in Central Asia.

-- Before March 2010, Moldovan mayors and local legislators belonged to different regional associations in Moldova. After their visit on the Open World program, and with the support of an organization active in local reforms, these alumni decided to form the Congress of Local Authorities of Moldova (CALM), uniting all four regional associations. The Congress plans to create a strategy for decentralization, provide counsel to local governments, lobby on behalf of local governments, support local social and economic development, and increase the effectiveness of public procurement. Nine Open World alumni are on the association's governing board.

-- One of the hallmarks of the Open World program is the multiplier effect that begins after the U.S. experience. A \$150,000 grant from the Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation to an Open World partner will allow nurses in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Balakovo, Russia, to work together on cancer prevention and treatment. Open World alumni will participate in education programs with nursing faculty from Gundersen Lutheran Health System and will apply their new knowledge and skills at the Balakovo Secondary Medical School for nurses. At the end of the two-year project, it is anticipated that Open World alumni will have trained approximately 500 nurses in state-of-the-art cancer care.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,000,000	\$100,000	\$12,100,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$392,750	\$0	\$162,550	\$555,300

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,235	1,235

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$234,185,648	\$230,345,000	\$3,840,648	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$234,185,648	8,136

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
www.peacecorps.gov • 800-424-8580

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross-cultural exchange by fielding as many volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program for, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

Through the Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program, volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people. In doing so, volunteers earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$230,345,000	\$3,840,648	\$234,185,648

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

PEACE CORPS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8,136	0	8,136

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$81,763	\$0	\$81,763	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$81,763	2,028

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

In FY 2010, the SEC approved a new strategic plan covering the agency's mission, vision, values, and strategic goals for FY 2010 through FY 2015. The plan also details the outcomes the agency is seeking to achieve, the strategies and initiatives that will be undertaken to accomplish those outcomes, and the performance measures that will be used to gauge the agency's progress. The plan can be accessed on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov/about/secstratplan1015f.pdf.

Highlights from the new strategic plan appear below:

MISSION

The mission of the SEC is to protect investors; maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and facilitate capital formation.

VISION

The SEC strives to promote a market environment that is worthy of the public's trust and characterized by transparency and integrity.

VALUES

The SEC espouses the values of integrity, accountability, effectiveness, teamwork, fairness, and a commitment to excellence.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OUTCOMES

Goal 1: Foster and enforce compliance with the federal securities laws

Outcome 1.1: The SEC fosters compliance with the federal securities laws.

Outcome 1.2: The SEC promptly detects violations of the federal securities laws.

Outcome 1.3: The SEC prosecutes violations of federal securities laws and holds violators accountable.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Goal 2: Establish an effective regulatory environment

Outcome 2.1: The SEC establishes and maintains a regulatory environment that promotes high-quality disclosure, financial reporting, and governance, and that prevents abusive practices by registrants, financial intermediaries, and other market participants.

Outcome 2.2: The U.S. capital markets operate in a fair, efficient, transparent, and competitive manner, fostering capital formation and useful innovation.

Outcome 2.3: The SEC adopts and administers rules and regulations that enable market participants to understand clearly their obligations under the securities laws.

Goal 3: Facilitate access to the information investors need to make informed investment decisions

Outcome 3.1: Investors have access to high-quality disclosure materials that are useful to investment decision making.

Outcome 3.2: Agency rule-making and investor education programs are informed by an understanding of the wide range of investor needs.

Goal 4: Enhance the Commission's performance through effective alignment and management of human, information, and financial capital

Outcome 4.1: The SEC maintains a work environment that attracts, engages, and retains a technically proficient and diverse workforce that can excel and meet the dynamic challenges of market oversight.

Outcome 4.2: The SEC retains a diverse team of world-class leaders who provide motivation and strategic direction to the SEC workforce.

Outcome 4.3: Information within and available to the SEC becomes a Commission-wide shared resource, appropriately protected, that enables a collaborative and knowledge-based working environment.

Outcome 4.4: Resource decisions and operations reflect sound financial and risk management principles.

SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is composed primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and adviser inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement, antimoney laundering, and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals in various regions globally. The cost is partially reimbursable under an interagency agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The SEC also conducts or participates in both regional and bilateral training programs for regulators from emerging markets paid for by others.

The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating agency service agreements (PASAs) with USAID. Participants involved in training generally obtain their own funding, either through self-funding, local USAID missions, the World Bank, nongovernmental organizations, or other sources. In fact, the majority of participants receiving SEC training obtain funding separate from the SEC's interagency agreements and PASAs. The SEC does not track these sources of outside funding.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

In FY 2010, the SEC conducted a Summer Institute on the Inspection and Oversight of Market Intermediaries from July 6-9 in its headquarters in Washington, D.C. One hundred and ten foreign participants from 47 countries attended this program.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$81,763	\$81,763

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	1,997	2,028

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	1,034

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW
Washington, DC 20416
www.sba.gov • 202-205-6706

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth nearly \$104 billion -- including a disaster loan portfolio of nearly \$10 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,100 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,034	1,034

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	258

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs
3700 Robert Ball Building
6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, MD 21235
www.ssa.gov • 410-965-7385

The Social Security Administration (SSA) manages the nation's social insurance program, which consists of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as social security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration studies the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and makes recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns social security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their social security numbers.

SSA International Visitors Program

The Social Security Administration's Office of International Programs arranges briefings and consultations between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security-related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields with an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals: Advancement of Social Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	258	258

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	82

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Coordinator, Community Relations
400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT7 D-K
Knoxville, TN 37902-1401
www.tva.gov • 865-632-4851

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA is a strong presence in the region, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to more than nine million people in the Valley through 158 local power distributors and more than 60 directly served customers in seven southeastern states. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood damage reduction, navigation, land use, water quality, water supply, and recreation.

TVA International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on history, flood control, navigation development, and electric power production. International visitors come to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program. Official government visitors may be charged fees to participate in TVA's International Visitors Program.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	82	82

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,485,000	\$8,485,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,485,000	3,765

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600
Arlington, VA 22209-3901
www.ustda.gov • 703-875-4357

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, early investment analysis, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

USTDA Orientation Visits

Orientation visits, also known as reverse trade missions, offer foreign project sponsors the opportunity to come to the United States to meet with potential U.S. suppliers and to see firsthand U.S. products in operation that they can use to achieve their development goals. Both U.S. and international participants benefit from USTDA orientation visits. In addition to the substantive information given to international participants about U.S. policies, procedures, and technology, U.S. participants also receive substantive information about international development needs and potential procurement opportunities.

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,357,000	\$0	\$6,357,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	390	390

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

USTDA Trade-Related Training

USTDA funds training for foreign project sponsors to develop the local capacity and expertise necessary to support economic growth and development. Some training programs are designed to directly support U.S. firms in securing highly competitive procurement contracts, while others help to establish the infrastructure and capacity overseas for U.S. firms to conduct business.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,128,000	\$0	\$2,128,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
96	3,279	3,375

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$155,873,141	\$154,056,211	\$1,816,930	\$3,282,242	\$3,181,087†	\$2,777,323†	Not Tracked	\$165,113,793†	2,162,733

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. The Strategic Plan used to implement USAID programs is a joint Department of State and USAID document and both organizations will continue to collaborate on the execution of the Plan known as the Foreign Assistance Framework through the Office of Foreign Assistance.

USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States as well as development overseas. The participation of women and the expanded use of the Millennium Challenge Account are considered critical to the success of sustainable development across all areas of the Strategic Plan.

USAID is in compliance with Department of State and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requirements pertaining to the issuance of visas and the entry of data into DHS's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). USAID has internal systems and procedures in place related to the selection of exchange visitors and collection of data. USAID's guidelines related to data collection and security screening of all foreign exchange visitors who will travel to the United States under USAID funding or sponsorship are constantly monitored, and strengthened when necessary.

USAID Missions continue to use the new, easier functions of the USAID web-based reporting system which has provided a better picture of in-country programs.

Democracy and Governance Programs

For over 50 years, USAID has been providing technical leadership and strategic support in promoting sustainable

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

democracy. USAID goals include strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, promoting more genuine and competitive elections and political processes, increased development of a politically active civil society, more transparent and accountable governance, and promoting free and independent media.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$24,783,338	\$676,807	\$25,460,145

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,367,610	\$1,425,230	\$473,247	Not Tracked	\$4,266,087

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	201,574	201,574

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

Economic growth is key to transforming the developing world. It is the only way for poor countries to reduce and eventually do away with extreme poverty. Economic growth is the surest way for countries to generate the resources they need to weather global crises -- from unstable markets for finance to those for energy and food -- and to address their own illiteracy, poor health, and other long-term development challenges. Economic growth in developing countries is important to the security of the United States. Poor countries are more susceptible to conflict, can harbor terrorist activity, and are often sources of illegal immigration, epidemic disease, and international crimes such as the trafficking of narcotics and persons.

USAID works to help developing countries achieve rapid, sustained and broad-based economic growth -- the growth needed to ensure their peoples' well-being over time.

Agricultural development is a proven engine of growth that reduces global hunger and poverty. Historical evidence from 18th-century England, 19th-century Japan, and modern China shows that agricultural growth was a key factor in industrial growth and economic development.

USAID has a long history of technical leadership in international agricultural development by drawing upon the expertise of U.S. universities, industry, nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations, multilateral development partners, and its own technical staff. USAID supports country-driven strategies and invests in strengthening both public and private institutions that underpin growth of the agricultural sector. The Agency works throughout the sector, from developing improved seeds and management practices to strengthening the industries along the agricultural value chain. USAID is scaling-up a comprehensive approach to agriculture by:

- Developing agricultural markets, trade, and finance.
- Promoting food and nutritional security.
- Funding collaborative science and technology research efforts.
- Organizing volunteer technical assistance and extension services.
- Fostering support for biotechnology-related decisions and access.
- Developing and supporting sound programs for livestock and sustainable agriculture.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$27,473,309	\$318,595	\$27,791,904

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$217,945	\$338,511	\$504,285	Not Tracked	\$1,060,741

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	1,061,037	1,061,037

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Education and Training

USAID's goal in education is to improve lives and create opportunity. To achieve this goal, USAID is implementing a five-year Education Strategy, Education: Opportunity Through Learning, that focuses resources, encourages innovation, and strives to meet the global need for improved access to a quality education for children, youth, and adults.

USAID's Education Strategy is based on the premise that education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction and is focused on the achievement of three goals by 2015:

Goal 1 -- Improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades.

☐

Goal 2 -- Improved ability of higher education and workforce development programs to produce workforce with the relevant skills to support country development goals.

☐

Goal 3 -- Increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$60,035,632	\$565,513	\$60,601,145

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$161,181	\$1,190,700	\$1,697,406	Not Tracked	\$3,049,287

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	305,008	305,008

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Environment Programs

The natural resources available to people for food and other production, maintaining healthy lives, and the pleasure of a beautiful landscape -- perhaps filled with wild animals -- can seem boundless. But growing populations are placing increasing pressure on the resources in many countries and many of these resources, once used, are not renewable.

USAID takes an integrated approach to natural resource management. Land and water must be managed skillfully so that they are able to maintain our basic ability to produce food for the nine billion people that the world is expected to have by 2050. Food supplies must increase by 40% while the land available for farmers to expand production is estimated to be only 10% more than is already being used. Water supplies must be used more efficiently, and water quality must be maintained or even improved if people are to remain healthy. More than two million children are estimated to die each year from diseases caused by drinking dirty water.

Forests must be protected by those who live in or close to them. New approaches to involving these people in the wise management of a resource important to everyone in the world are being developed and applied in many areas. Sound methods for harvesting trees for timber integrate economic goals with environmental management goals, community management of forest areas integrate community needs with innovative approaches to eco-tourism. These kinds of programs promise to slow the rate of deforestation, especially in tropical countries. However, illegal and destructive logging remains a threat to biodiversity conservation. Once lost, it will be impossible for the world to recover that diversity which has provided us with the bases for new medical drugs and other benefits.

USAID's programs in natural resource management are closely linked with programs to improve health, increase agricultural productivity, mitigate or adapt to climate change, and even governance -- in this case, governance of the environment.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,391,196	\$98,938	\$5,490,134

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,156	\$119,663	\$15,372	Not Tracked	\$145,191

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	49,086	49,086

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Humanitarian Assistance

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) responds to all types of natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones, floods, droughts, fires, pest infestations, and disease outbreaks. OFDA also provides assistance when lives or livelihoods are threatened by catastrophes such as civil conflict, acts of terrorism, or industrial accidents. In addition to emergency assistance, OFDA funds mitigation activities to reduce the impact of recurrent natural hazards and provides training to build local capacity for disaster management and response.

Humanitarian sectors funded by OFDA fall within the following areas:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems
- Health
- Human Coordination and Information Management
- Humanitarian Studies, Analysis or Applications
- Logistics and Relief
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Risk Reduction
- Shelter and Settlements
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,026,611	\$0	\$6,026,611

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$139,664	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$139,664

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	223,025	223,025

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

USAID programs in global health represent the commitment and determination of the United States Government to prevent suffering, save lives, and create a brighter future for families in the developing worlds. USAID's commitment to improving global health includes confronting global health challenges through improving the quality, availability, and use of essential health services. USAID's objective is to improve global health, including child, maternal, and reproductive health, and reduce abortion and disease, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,346,125	\$157,077	\$30,503,202

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$385,686	\$106,983	\$87,013	Not Tracked	\$579,682

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	323,003	323,003

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

The most accurate data available was used to calculate breakouts among these reporting areas for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data was not available, USAID-wide averages were used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisers, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchanges." "Training moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisers.

In FY 2010, participant totals include:

- In-Country training: 2,141,573
- Third-Country training: 12,456
- Regional training: 4,270
- U.S.-based training: 4,434

Total participants in FY 2010: 2,162,733

It is important to note that Employment Type data is required by USAID for U.S.-based training only. It is not tracked for in-country training and is optional for third-country and regional training. As a result, many of the participants that took place in non-U.S.-based training are assigned an Employment Type category of "Unknown." USAID is committed to capturing and reporting as much data as possible in each of our program areas.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	13

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

624 Ninth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20425
www.usccr.gov • 202-376-8312

The United States Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights enforcement of federal civil rights laws and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing. USCCR also submits reports, findings, and recommendations to the President and Congress and serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

USCCR International Visitors Program

The United States Commission on Civil Rights provides briefings for foreign visitors on various topics and the work of the Commission. Visitors include education, law enforcement, and government professionals. Briefings are requested by government agencies and private organizations. USCCR does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international briefings.

In FY 2010, international visitors met with USCCR officials, who contributed staff time to the program.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	13	13

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0†	\$388,251†	\$0†	\$0†	\$388,251†	894

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included. Some of these individuals participated in digital video conferences, distance learning programs, or other virtual activities that did not necessitate international travel.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
 Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

Civic and Defense Initiatives

The National Institute for Holocaust Education's Civic and Defense Initiatives branch provides training programs for both U.S. and international military officers.

In FY 2010, the Civic and Defense Initiatives branch hosted over 800 foreign military officers.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	825	825

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Archival Programs Division

The Museum's highly trained and motivated team in the International Archival Programs Division (IAPD) travels the world to locate and evaluate original documentation and arrange for its reproduction and acquisition by the Museum, thereby making millions of pages of documents readily available in one location to scholars and the general public. Acquiring Holocaust records is difficult work, however, and often an endeavor of discovery. A tremendous amount of material is still buried -- and perhaps even forgotten -- in the repositories of governments and municipalities, Jewish communities, private companies, banks, and other institutions, as well as in the private collections of individuals, worldwide. Many collections also remain classified or restricted, and thus unavailable to individual researchers. Distinguished scholar Professor Raul Hilberg estimates that only 20% of Holocaust records have been analyzed to date.

To locate and retrieve these materials, the Museum's IAPD staff conducts search and acquisition programs in over 40 countries and, as an agency of the U.S. Government, has successfully opened previously sealed governmental archives and made the records readily accessible. Impressive amounts of institutional, communal, and private documentation have also surfaced in locations where Jewish communities may have disappeared or were diminished by the Holocaust, thereby leaving these records at very high risk, in fragile condition, or endangered due to inadequate storage, poor paper quality, and the passage of time.

In FY 2010, the International Archival Programs Division hosted an international scholar to conduct research on Romania during the Holocaust and assist with Museum projects.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$4,368	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,368

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem

Each year the Museum sends staff members from various areas of the institution to Jerusalem, Israel, to participate in the International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem, "Teaching About the Shoah and Anti-Semitism." Participants -- English-speaking educators from around the world -- gather at Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies for 19 days to learn about the Holocaust and anti-Semitism. Activities include daily lectures, group discussions, films, and field trips.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In FY 2010, the Museum sent two staff members to participate in the International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Enhance Understanding of Holocaust History and Anti-Semitism

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$14,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	0	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Museum Services

Through the Museum Services Division, the Museum provides an environment for qualified interns and volunteers to learn about the Holocaust and Museum operations. Included are hands-on projects and opportunities to work with Holocaust scholars and Museum professionals to learn about their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds. The program offers volunteer opportunities and internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens alike. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities. The core of overseas volunteers are involved in an oral history translation project for the Museum's Survivors Registry.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Scholarship

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

Total number of participants includes only those individuals who did not cross an international border. Program activities were conducted through digital video conferences, distance learning, or other virtual means.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

University Programs Division

The University Programs Division (UPD) is responsible for establishing a network of links with U.S. and international universities and research institutions for the purposes of encouraging and supporting new research and scholarship on the Holocaust; strengthening teaching about the Holocaust at the university level to ensure the training of future generations of Holocaust scholars; focusing scholarly attention on key issues that require investigation and serving as a principal venue for scholarly discussion, deliberation, and debate; and enhancing networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines. UPD currently accomplishes this mission through the design, development, promotion, and coordination of the following scholarly programs: one-week and two-week seminars for professors of college-level Holocaust courses; two-week summer research workshops for scholars; on-site and off-site lectures, panel presentations, and symposia; scholarly programs in partnership with other research/teaching institutions; and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information regarding Holocaust education in the United States.

In FY 2010, the University Programs Division conducted three faculty seminars for 59 professors from North America and Europe; several campus-outreach lecture programs in the United States; four summer research workshops comprising 50 scholars from North America, Europe, and Asia; and three on-site lectures.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Scholarship

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$39,583	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$39,583

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	19	19

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Visiting Scholars Program

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

Additionally, a number of U.S. fellows and scholars participate in the Museum's program. U.S. participants are brought to the Museum as fellows to conduct research and to interact with their non-U.S. counterparts. U.S. scholars on the Museum's staff participate in the fellows program and work closely with the non-U.S. fellows, guiding their work and exchanging research material.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In FY 2010, the Visiting Scholars Program hosted 67 visiting scholars from 13 countries, including the United States. Of the 67, only the 22 who are either international scholars or are American scholars who crossed an international border are included in this report.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Supports Scholarship and Publications in the Field of Holocaust Studies; Promotes Growth of Holocaust Studies; Seeks to Foster Strong Relationships Between American and International Scholars; Initiates Programs to Ensure Ongoing Training of Future Generations of Scholars Specializing in the Holocaust

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$330,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$330,300

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	20	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,900,479	\$192,450	\$1,708,029	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,900,479	1,852

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

2301 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding

For over two decades, the United States Institute of Peace has strengthened the knowledge and skills of practitioners, teachers, and students at home and abroad through an extensive education and training program. Now established as the Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding, this program offers a full-curriculum of practitioner-oriented courses in Washington and elsewhere; conducts conflict management workshop and training in Afghanistan, Sudan, Pakistan, Colombia, Iraq, Haiti, and other zones of conflict; and makes many of its courses and other resources available online to professionals, teachers, and students around the world.

The Academy (1) equips U.S. and international civilian, military, and nongovernmental practitioners with the skills for effective peacebuilding, (2) provides decision makers with the understanding and tools for crafting sound policies for conflict management and peacebuilding, (3) gives government officials and civil society leaders in zones of conflict the skills, tools, and practice to build peace, and (4) strengthens the capacity of educational institutions and civil society organizations to prepare future conflict managers and peacebuilders.

Over the years, USIP has trained approximately 35,000 participants in more than 170 countries.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$192,450	\$1,708,029	\$1,900,479

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	1,668	1,672

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations

The Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations designs and manages the Institute's efforts in areas emerging from conflict. The Center also conducts research, identifies best practices, develops new tools for post-conflict peace and stability operations, and supports related training and education efforts.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	180	180

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

FY 2010 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$60,870	\$57,870	\$3,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,900†	\$70,770†	641

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20260-0010
www.usps.gov • 202-268-2000

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

USPS International Exchange Program

Through its International Exchange Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, European, and Western Hemisphere areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service International Exchange Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
196	250	446

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

USPS Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training varies.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$57,870	\$3,000	\$60,870

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,900	\$9,900

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	146	195

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,926,670	\$2,926,670	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,926,670	56

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22201
www.vef.gov • 703-351-5053

The Vietnam Education Foundation (VEF) is an independent federal government agency created by the U.S. Congress and funded annually by the U.S. Government through 2018. Its mission is to strengthen the U.S.-Vietnam bilateral relationship through educational exchanges in science and technology. The VEF governing board of directors includes U.S. Cabinet members, members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and presidential appointees. VEF headquarters is located in Arlington, Virginia, with a field office in Hanoi, Vietnam.

VEF concentrates on two main activities: scholarships and grants for Vietnamese and U.S. nationals and capacity building in Vietnam. The former is conceived as a transformative and cost-effective model that fits with VEF's mandate to develop highly skilled talent and leadership in science and technology for Vietnam. The latter is conceived as a means to partner with Vietnamese institutions and organizations as they work to upgrade their performance and capabilities in a way that builds a welcoming foundation for the return of VEF fellows.

Capacity Building Program

The Capacity Building Program consists of joint projects between the scientific and academic communities of Vietnam and the United States in order to share knowledge, skills, and resources to best effect change. Because of its flexible infrastructure, effective and efficient management, quality operations, and highly capable staff, VEF has been able to respond quickly and successfully to develop various program and project models, suitable for the academic, cultural, and socio-economic context of Vietnam. VEF develops these models, tests their effectiveness, and fine-tunes the details with the expectation of transferring successful outcomes to interested Vietnamese government entities, academicians, and scientists, who would then apply the models on a larger scale. Hence, quality and effectiveness remain top priorities for VEF in planning, implementing, and monitoring its programs and activities.

Eight American professors, representing different U.S. academic institutions, volunteered to give lectures at seven Vietnamese host institutions and universities in different regions of Vietnam.

With the aim of bringing the highest quality, most up-to-date teaching and learning materials from the leading

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

universities in the world to Vietnam, VEF initiated the Vietnam Open Course Ware (VOCW) project in 2005. The VOCW website was launched in 2007 and continued to be developed. To add to VOCW content, VEF sponsored the development of courses, some of which are already uploaded on the VOCW website. In addition, the Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) converted 200 e-books from the MOET library into VOCW format and placed them on the VOCW website. This ongoing project has promoted the upload of courses into the VOCW website. VEF also helped in establishing a Creative Commons Licence in Vietnam. VEF successfully transferred its responsibilities for the VOCW project, as well as related software and hardware, to MOET on January 14, 2010. Related to the intent of the transfer, VEF donated 15 servers, which were dedicated to the VOCW project, to the 15 Vietnamese universities hosting the servers, and six servers to the Ministry of Education and Training. At the invitation of the Open Course Ware Consortium (OCWC), VEF cohosted the 5th Annual OCWC Global Meeting (May 5-7, 2010) in Hanoi.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$14,959	\$0	\$14,959

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	8	0	8

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health sciences. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open, and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in a U.S. academic setting. In order to produce young scientists and faculty for Vietnam, preference is given to Ph.D. candidates who are recent university graduates, including young college faculty. Working experience or government affiliation is not required. The VEF Fellowship Program is open to all qualified citizens of Vietnam, regardless of their gender, regional origin, and social or political background.

VEF strengthens the ties among the VEF fellows (and visiting scholars) during their period of study in the United States by highlighting their collective roles as ambassadors of exchange and preparing them for their return to Vietnam through their participation in the VEF Annual Conference. VEF is committed to helping fellows return to Vietnam to contribute to their country after completing their program of study. VEF has created mechanisms to foster their return and reentry to their home country, through the VEF alumni network and an Alumni Conference that is held in Vietnam every year.

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,667,394	\$0	\$2,667,394

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	39	39

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program

The VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program has U.S. faculty teach courses in English in Vietnamese universities for a minimum of one term (fall or spring) and for a maximum of one year. Teaching is conducted either on-site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States.

The U.S. Faculty Scholar Program was launched in late 2007 with three primary goals: (1) to help build capacity in Vietnam in science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, and technology through teaching and related research activities, (2) to help Vietnamese institutions address specific educational needs, including curriculum development, integration of research opportunities, identification of student learning outcomes, and evaluation, and (3) to build positive relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members that may lead to sustainable partnerships. Since its establishment, 12 grants have been awarded and 13 U.S. faculty have participated in this program: 4 in 2008; 3 in 2009 (2 grants, but 3 participants with 2 faculty coteaching in 1 grant), and 6 in 2010.

VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project while the Vietnamese host institutions and the cooperating U.S. institutions serve as cosponsors through their support. VEF engages the U.S. National Academies in helping to identify and select qualified U.S. faculty. The applicant for the U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants submits a proposal to VEF for funding through an online application available at the VEF website.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$193,252	\$0	\$193,252

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	0	6

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Visiting Scholar Program

The Vietnam Education Foundation's Visiting Scholar Program (VSP) is open to Vietnamese nationals who hold a doctorate in any of the fields supported by VEF -- namely the major disciplines of sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine.

The Visiting Scholar Program is intended to support postdoctoral professional development training, which may include studies, research, and/or observational activities, to take place in cooperation with a leading U.S. academic institution. These self-designed programs, which are arranged under the guidance of specific U.S. professors serving as mentors, vary from 5-12 months in length and may include formal courses, workshops, seminars, laboratory or field research, or other types of professional development activities. Upon returning to Vietnam, the visiting scholar must use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others and, thus, the visiting scholar is considered a trainer. In this way, the VEF Visiting Scholar Program is a training-of-trainers (TOT) program.

In its fourth year, the Visiting Scholar Program provided postdoctoral professional training. The total program participants thus far in the Visiting Scholar Program in 2010 is 29 (12 in 2007, 7 in 2008, 7 in 2009, and 3 in 2010.).

All the visiting scholars from the 2007-2012 cohorts have returned to Vietnam and have continued their program plan of training others in their field. In addition, some sustained collaborative work between their home institution and the U.S. host institution.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$51,065	\$0	\$51,065

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$395,500	\$363,800	\$31,700	Not Tracked	\$285,900	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$681,400	63

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20004-3027
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In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and does to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, approximately 20-25 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, ethnic conflict, and national security.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia.

The Mexico Institute, in conjunction with the Mexico Council on Foreign Affairs, also brings Mexican scholars to the Center to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The Canada Institute hosts an annual Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-U.S. relations.

The Asia Program hosts an annual Pakistan Scholar in collaboration with the Fellowship Fund for Pakistan. The scholar receives a nine-month residency at the Center. Additionally, the Asia Program hosts a competition for scholars from Australia and Japan.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$363,800	\$31,700	\$395,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$285,900	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$285,900

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	63	63

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

CHAPTER 3: FY 2010 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 U.S.C § 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess whether any duplication exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes*. Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

To meet this mandate, the IAWG conducts an annual review of all activities included in the *Inventory of Programs* using information submitted by program sponsors during the IAWG’s annual data collection process. More detailed duplication assessments place an undue burden on program sponsors because they require collection of significant additional data. Therefore, the IAWG will only conduct in-depth reviews of program areas that show specific evidence of possible duplication.

METHODOLOGY

The IAWG framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs includes five areas through which degrees of duplication and complementarity can be identified and addressed.

For any given group of international exchange and training programs, the level of duplication is gauged by considering the degree to which overlap occurs in the five areas listed below (in order of decreasing importance):

- (1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women’s leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.

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- (2) *Target country/region* – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.
- (3) *Target population* – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.
- (4) *Intended results* – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign language training programs in two different agencies may target undergraduate students studying the same language. But, one program may stipulate that the student pursue further study or employment in a security-related field in order to improve the human resources available for security-related organizations. The other program may be geared more generally toward helping the student meet future academic goals or promote the internationalization of the student's home university.
- (5) *Method* – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories, which are listed below in order of increasing size of programming.

- Cultural Programs
- International Visitor Programs/Briefings
- Scientific/Technological Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

The IAWG places each program into the category that reflects its primary function or scope of activities even though many of the programs reported to the IAWG can be classified under more than one category. Nevertheless, some programs are listed in several categories and are so noted.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS

For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines cultural programs as *those activities and programs that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities.*

Some federal program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to different cultures and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly desirable in that it promotes mutual understanding and cooperation. However, the narrower definition used here is more practical for assessing programmatic duplication.

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Using the IAWG's definition, cultural programs represent the smallest and most limited subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 246 programs reported to the IAWG, 20 programs from six federal entities fit within the narrower definition and are included in the following chart.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of State	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	Cultural Affairs Programs
National Endowment for the Arts	ArtsLink Residencies
	Film Forward
	International Literary Exchanges
	U.S. Artists International Program
	U.S.-Japan Creative Artists' Fellowship Program
National Endowment for the Humanities	DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program
	DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshop Program
	Digging Into Data
	Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
	Rediscovering Afghanistan
	Transatlantic Collaboration Grants
Open World Leadership Center	Open World Program
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	Civic and Defense Initiatives
	International Archival Programs Division
	International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem
	Museum Services Division
	University Programs Division
	Visiting Scholar Programs

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In addition to the programs listed above, the Department of State also conducts cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities. As a leading promoter of U.S. Government efforts to protect property worldwide, the Department of State also supports grants for research in the arts and humanities through the Fulbright Program and other broader cultural programs.

The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, in large part because these programs are limited in focus and reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. For example, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum programs are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAMS AND BRIEFINGS

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as *those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches*. Exposure to U.S. culture and values enhances mutual understanding. International visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training.

In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis is on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. Programs range from simple ad hoc consultations that last a couple of hours to highly structured programs that take place over a number of weeks.

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is low. While the methodologies used (i.e. meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility.

International visitors are often the professional counterparts of the hosting organization's personnel. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop lasting professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

Federal entities approach program administration differently. Many larger programs use in-house or external contractors to plan and administer the programs; other programs designate one or more federal employees to administer these activities as part of a larger portfolio of responsibilities.

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (program

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oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials). The number of international participants varies widely as well. Some agencies host a small number of participants, such as the United States Commission on Civil Rights (13), while others host thousands, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (5,216).

In addition, international visitors may have participated in programs/activities at more than one federal department or agency during their stay, as many federal organizations partner with each other to provide international visitors with a wide range of information on particular topics. The International Visitor Leadership Program, for example, sometimes sends its foreign participants to other federal departments and agencies for additional consultations and other information gathering activities. These federal organizations may also report on these same visitors.

The IAWG notes that some federal departments and agencies may have more than one international visitor program in their organization and some organizations report international visitor programs as part of more comprehensive international exchange and training programs. Those international activities that are part of larger technical assistance projects or that have overt training elements are better categorized under the Professional Exchanges and Training section.

According to the data reported to the IAWG, the following list of federal entities host some type of international visitor program or sponsor international visitor activities within their organizations. Programs marked with an asterisk (*) have international visitor activities that are classified as science-focused.

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Architectural and Transportation Barriers
 Compliance Board (Access Board)
 Commodity Futures Trading Commission
 Delaware River Basin Commission*
 Department of Agriculture
 ~Foreign Agricultural Service*
 Department of Commerce
 ~Bureau of Economic Analysis*
 ~National Institute of Standards and Technology*
 ~U.S. Census Bureau
 ~United States Patent and Trademark Office*
 Department of Defense
 ~Defense Security Cooperation Agency
 Regional Centers for Security Studies
 Department of Education
 ~Office of the Secretary, International Affairs
 Department of Energy
 Department of Health and Human Services
 ~Food and Drug Administration*³⁰
 ~National Institutes of Health*
 Department of Homeland Security
 ~Customs and Border Protection
 ~Federal Emergency Management Agency
 ~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
 ~Transportation Security Administration³¹
 ~U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
 ~United States Coast Guard
 Department of Housing and Urban Development
 ~Office of Policy Development and Research
 Department of the Interior
 ~Bureau of Ocean Energy Management,
 Regulation, and Enforcement*
 ~Bureau of Reclamation*
 ~National Park Service*
 Department of Justice
 ~Criminal Division
 ~Drug Enforcement Administration
 ~Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Labor
 ~Bureau of International Labor Affairs
 ~Bureau of Labor Statistics
 Department of State
 ~Bureau of African Affairs
 ~Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
 ~Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
 ~Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
 ~Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
 ~Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
 ~Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
 Department of Transportation

~Federal Aviation Administration*
 ~Federal Highway Administration*
 ~Federal Railroad Administration*
 ~Federal Transit Administration*
 ~Maritime Administration*
 ~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
 ~Research and Innovative Technology
 Administration*
 Department of the Treasury
 ~Internal Revenue Service
 ~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
 Environmental Protection Agency*
 Federal Communications Commission
 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 Federal Election Commission
 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*
 Federal Maritime Commission*
 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
 Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board³²
 Federal Trade Commission
 General Services Administration
 Government Accountability Office
 Library of Congress
 Merit Systems Protection Board
 National Capital Planning Commission
 National Credit Union Administration
 National Railroad Passenger Corporation
 National Transportation Safety Board*
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
 Office of Government Ethics
 Small Business Administration
 Social Security Administration
 Susquehanna River Basin Commission*³³
 Tennessee Valley Authority*
 United States Commission on Civil Rights
 United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
 United States Postal Service
 U.S. Trade and Development Agency

³⁰ Food and Drug Administration did not submit FY 2010 data to the IAWG.

³¹ Transportation Security Administration did not submit FY2010 data to the IAWG.

³² Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board did not have a program in FY 2010.

³³ Susquehanna River Basin Commission did not have a program in FY 2010.

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Federal departments and agencies reported a total of 100 programs with a scientific component. Of these programs, one-third are categorized as duplicates, but are described in other categories of this chapter.

Scientific/technological programming involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific activities; it includes all medical programs.

Sixty-three programs from 14 federal organizations have been identified as fitting within this narrow category. The Department of Energy reported the largest number of programs (17), followed by Commerce (16), Agriculture (8), Interior (6), and Health and Human Services (4). Other longstanding sponsors of such programs include the Department of Labor, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Although the IAWG does not have the necessary scientific expertise to assess duplication among these programs, we can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs. The IAWG concludes that most scientific/technological research and development programs concentrate very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and, therefore, appear to be at low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs.

For instance, the Department of Commerce's programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western U.S. water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise.

Some programs (those of the Department of Agriculture and USAID, for example) are also listed in the Professional Exchanges and Training section. The IAWG notes that the majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component, as indicated in the following chart.³⁴

³⁴ Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program*
		Embassy Science Fellows Program*
		Faculty Exchange Program*
		International Graduate Studies Program*
		Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program*
		Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program With China*
		Scientific Exchanges*
		Visiting Scientist Program*
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	Earth System Research Laboratory, Global System Division/Advanced Computing Section*
		Earth System Research Laboratory, Global System Division/Information Systems Branch*
		Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab*
		International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program*
		National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
		National Geodetic Survey – The Administration of Land Affairs Technical Exchanges (Mongolia)*
		National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program*

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		NOAA-Korea Joint Project Agreement for Integrated Coastal and Ocean Resources Management*
		Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory – Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training Activities*
		Training Integrated Coastal Zone Management (in Trinidad and Tobago)*
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Building Cybersecurity Awareness and Capacity*
		Information and Communication Technologies Policy Making in a Global Environment*
	U.S. Census Bureau	Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance*
	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
Department of Energy	Energy Information Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs
	Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
		Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability*
	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
	Office of Fossil Energy	Office of Fossil Energy International Program*
	Office of Health, Safety, and Security	DOE Corporate Operating Experience Program*
		Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)*
		Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program*
		Office of Classification

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		Russian Health Studies Program
		Fourth International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders*
		Italian Student Exchange Program*
		International Student Exchange Program*
	Office of Science	ITER International Summer School*
		Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei (JUSTIPEN)*
		U.S. Particle Accelerator School*
		XI International Committee on Future Accelerators (ICFA) School*
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
	National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		NIH Visiting Scientists Program*
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Reclamation Training Programs*
	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement Program*
	National Park Service	International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program*
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program*
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs*

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	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs*
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS International Labor Statistics Center*
Department of Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration	Office of International Aviation International Training Program*
Marine Mammal Commission		Marine Mammal Commission Programs
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		NASA Exchange Visitor Program
		Resident Research Associate Program
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering
National Transportation Safety Board		National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		Regional Programs*
United States Agency for International Development		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*
		Environment Programs*
		Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*
Vietnam Education Foundation		Capacity Building Program ³⁵

³⁵ This is one of four programs of the Vietnam Education Foundation that aims to forge sustainable bilateral partnerships within the scientific and academic communities as a means to develop talented leaders in the fields of science, medicine, and technology. Additional programs are listed within the academic/education category and also have a professional development component as well.

ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as *those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula*. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries.

The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through postdoctoral research and midcareer development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classifications. In total, about one-fourth of reported programs have an academic focus. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, areas of potential duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment serves as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Three federal entities have 14 programs in their international exchange and training portfolios that contain elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students at the elementary or secondary levels; however, when these exchanges do occur, they are primarily targeted towards secondary level students or teachers.

The Departments of Education and State have traditionally supported the majority of programs in this category. The worldwide programs cover a wide range of subject matter. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations is relatively low.

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Civics Mosaic II: Issues Facing Our World	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia

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Department of State		Civics Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project	Teacher training, community research project, and civic education capacity building
		CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civic education exchange
		EconomicsInternational Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations
		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		Fulbright Program	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region

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U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
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Undergraduate-Level Programs

Six federal entities reported 18 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. Most of the programming in this category comes from the Departments of State (8) and Education (6). Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is low because programming is unique by theme or region.

Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civics education exchange

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Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		Fulbright Program	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region

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	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education

Graduate-Level University Programs

Eight federal entities have 24 programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The majority of programs in this category are sponsored by the Departments of State (10) and Education (7). Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies

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		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civics education exchange
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Program	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships

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		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Muskie Doctoral Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies

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National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
Vietnam Education Foundation	VEF Fellowship Program	Graduate study opportunities at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals in the fields of science, technology, engineering, math, and medicine

Postdoctoral Research Programs

Seven federal entities report 16 programs in this category. The Departments of State and Education sponsored the majority of postdoctoral/research programs. All are diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives. The opportunity for duplication in programming is minimal.

Please note that graduate and postdoctoral research programs sponsored by the Department of Energy and the Department of Health and Human Services (National Institutes of Health) are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development portion of this duplication assessment.

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities
		Other Appropriations Programs	
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies

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National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
Vietnam Education Foundation	U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program	U.S. university faculty teach courses in English at Vietnamese universities in-country and/or on-line to further the development of sustainable U.S.-Vietnam university partnerships
	Visiting Scholar Program	Postdoctoral research and training at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals pursuing study in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine

General Area Studies and Language-Training Programs – Multiple Academic Levels

The IAWG identified area studies and language-training programs as an area warranting continued monitoring. For the purpose of our review, all language-training courses have been included as academic/education programs.

Five federal entities reported 16 programs in this category. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programs. Analysis reveals no inherent duplication because the programs have different target audiences; focus on different languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve different U.S. strategic goals and objectives. However, these programs could benefit from increased communication among government sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

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Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Regional Centers for Security Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research and area studies centers
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages

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Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate the large number of programs that are more suitably addressed under another duplication assessment category (notably in the scientific/technological category), then, approximately 100 programs remain in this category. These include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs.

The sheer volume of professional exchanges and training programs reported -- along with the varied topics they address, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results -- makes it a challenge to assess whether there is any duplication among these programs. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on their organizational missions and areas of expertise, which limits the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs that are strictly limited to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. In other words, a specialized program with a

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clearly defined target audience is less likely to be replicated by another organization. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess. More in-depth analysis is required to assess any duplication.

Professional exchange and training programs that were not addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:³⁶

- (1) Trade and Economic Development
- (2) Law Enforcement and Security
- (3) Democracy and Human Rights
- (4) Multi-Themed Programming

Trade and Economic Development

Numerous federal agencies sponsor or participate in programs designed to facilitate trade and promote economic development abroad. The vast majority of these are either topically or geographically focused. Topically specialized programs, such as those sponsored by the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office, present a low risk of duplication. Geographic targeting, as seen in several of the country-specific trade enhancement and management training programs listed below, does not eliminate the risk of duplication, but it does make avoiding duplicative programs easier by facilitating country-level coordination and oversight.

African Development Foundation		Grassroots Development Projects
Commodity Futures Trading Commission		Technical Assistance Programs
Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations

³⁶ There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

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	International Trade Administration	Special American Business Internship Training Program
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	Standards in Trade Program
	Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program
	United States Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation
Federal Trade Commission		International Programs
Government Accountability Office		International Auditor Fellowship Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
U.S. Trade and Development Agency		Trade-Related Training

Law Enforcement and Security

Five organizations report on federal law enforcement and security-related professional exchange and training programs.

Like many other professional exchange and training programs, program sponsors tend to focus narrowly on training in their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.³⁷

U.S. Coast Guard programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming category.

³⁷ Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (*) also include trade and economic development activities.

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Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Foreign Military Financing Program
		Foreign Military Sales Program
		International Military Education and Training Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges
		Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Center for Domestic Preparedness
		Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation
		Emergency Management Institute Programs
		Foreign Seminars Program
		National Fire Academy
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Accreditation
		Active Shooter Threat Instruction Training Program
		Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop
		Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program
		Leadership Through Understanding Behavioral Diversity Course
		Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21 st Century
		Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Training Program
		Training Needs Assessment – Central Asia

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	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program
		Forensic Document Laboratory Training
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Training Program
		RAIO Asylum Division Training
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs
Department of State	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
Department of Transportation	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Drug Interdiction Assistance Program*

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Democracy and Human Rights

Numerous federal organizations sponsor programs designed to promote democratic systems of governance and global respect for human rights and the rule of law. In addition to the programs listed below, the Department of State also has activities that focus on the promotion of democracy and human rights in the Multi-Themed Programming category.

Program themes in this category are quite diverse and include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution, promotion of free and independent media, NGO development, fair labor practices, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing institutions. Program sponsors should be mindful that many of these themes appear in numerous federal programs. While these programs may not directly duplicate each other, sharing best practices and benchmarking among federal organization program sponsors could serve to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

Broadcasting Board of Governors		International Media Training Center Program
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training ³⁸
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		International Labor Conflict Management Program
Library of Congress		Global Legal Information Network
National Endowment for Democracy		Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
Office of Government Ethics		International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
U.S. Agency for International Development		Democracy and Governance Programs

³⁸ While some courses under the International Military Education and Training Program do address democracy and human rights issues, the majority of the courses are categorized under law enforcement and security.

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	Humanitarian Assistance
U.S. Institute of Peace	Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
	Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations

Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs, such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, and thematically specific programs, such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas,) are unlikely to duplicate other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training
		U.S. Coast Guard International Personnel Exchanges Programs
		U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs

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		Economic Support Fund Programs
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	Global Maritime and Transportation School
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs
National Capital Planning Commission		Capitals Alliance Program
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make it difficult to assess whether there is any meaningful duplication among them. Several larger programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so specific detail on topics, audiences,

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methodologies, and intended results is not always available. However, based on the information we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier, programs that are specific in their theme, geographic focus, and target audience are at very low risk of duplication. As a general rule, highly specialized sponsoring organizations implement or participate in highly specialized exchange and training programs. For example, it is unlikely that any other organization would duplicate the exchange and training programs of the U.S. Postal Service.

Federal organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization. The risk becomes even greater when the size and scope of an organization and the aggregation of that organization's program information make program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators.

The data reveals that the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development sponsor a significant portion of federal exchange and training programming.³⁹

Overseas, U.S. embassies are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on political priorities and changing host-country environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country.

Regular country team meetings have provided opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information. And the Mission Strategic and Resource Plan (MSRP) process has provided a means for interagency collaboration to develop and articulate mission priorities that can then be communicated to planning entities in Washington and incorporated in central policy and program planning.

In 2010, the State Department issued the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. "The QDDR provides a blueprint for elevating American 'civilian power' to better advance our national interests and to be a better partner to the U.S. military."⁴⁰ Among its "beyond Washington" objectives, the QDDR aims to empower overseas Chiefs of Missions with innovative diplomacy and development strategies and new tools that will strengthen, guide, and align the work of all USG agencies overseas in a more efficient, effective, and cohesive manner among U.S. and international stakeholders. Through the years a variety of formal and informal arrangements, such as interagency working groups, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council (NSC)⁴¹, and senior coordinators, have provided mechanisms for policy and

³⁹ Federal coordination occurs through the auspices of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012.

⁴⁰ "Leading through Civilian Power: The First Quadrennial Review" at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153142.pdf>.

⁴¹ The National Security Council has four statutory members (the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of State) and also includes the National Security Advisor, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other department secretaries, agency directors, and advisors designated by the President.

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program coordination, including sharing program information, enhancing transparency, and breaking down barriers to communication.

The NSC structure has offices for cybersecurity, preventing weapons of mass destruction terrorism, transborder security, information sharing, national resilience, and global engagement. It is the intent of the NSC Interagency Policy Committees to manage the development and implementation of national security policies by multiple agencies of the U.S. Government.⁴²

Agencies can ensure the effectiveness of these and more ad hoc approaches to coordination by sharing program information from the planning stages through implementation and results assessments. Agencies need to commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that they are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. government activities form a coherent, cohesive, and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

⁴² See Presidential Policy Directive 1, The White House, February 13, 2009. (Communications that are used to promulgate Presidential decisions on national security matters are designated Presidential Policy Directives (PPDs). Directives created to initiate policy review procedures are called Presidential Study Directives (PSDs).) Presidential Study Directive 1, February 23, 2009, calls for an “integrated, effective, and efficient approach to enhance the national security of the United States.” For further information, review the NSC annual update: [“The National Security Policy Process: The National Security Council and Interagency System,”](#) August 15, 2011.

APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112(G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256), AS AMENDED (22 U.S.C. § 2460(G))

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

(1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the Department of State a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

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(E) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(F) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

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(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the Department of State. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Secretary of State, acting through the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	X			X		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X	X		X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		No data to report in FY 2010
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X			X		
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		No data to report in FY 2010
National Capital Planning Commission	X			X		
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		
National Endowment for Democracy	X			X		
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		No data to report in FY 2010
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		Received no submission
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		Received no submission
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		No data to report in FY 2010
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board					X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X			X		No data to report in FY 2010
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	Does not report to IAWG
State Justice Institute	X			X		No submission in FY 2010
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		No submission in FY 2010
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	

		Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
		Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Special Courts				X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States				X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission			X			X	

APPENDIX C: FY 2010 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 2010 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	408	6,810	7,218
Brunei	15	621	636
Cambodia	457	52,557	53,014
China	2,338	33,027	35,365
Cook Islands	0	4	4
East Asia and Pacific Regional	36	2,192	2,228
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	69	3	72
East Timor	8	182	190
Fiji	75	505	580
French Polynesia	0	1	1
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	184	2,597	2,781
Indonesia	508	62,270	62,778
Japan	1,637	9,328	10,965
Kiribati	0	14	14
Korea (North)	0	3	3
Korea (South)	883	2,881	3,764
Laos	76	2,637	2,713
Macau	11	26	37
Malaysia	114	1,337	1,451
Marshall Islands	56	93	149
Micronesia, Federated States of	77	77	154
Mongolia	449	2,667	3,116
Myanmar (Burma)	50	1,687	1,737
Nauru	0	5	5
New Zealand	102	392	494
Niue	0	1	1
Palau	4	22	26
Papua New Guinea	12	188	200
Philippines	382	52,048	52,430
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	49	62	111
Singapore	150	2,631	2,781
Solomon Islands	1	17	18
Taiwan	857	3,671	4,528
Thailand	488	12,789	13,277
Tonga	38	48	86
Tuvalu	1	5	6
Vanuatu	99	9	108
Vietnam	727	29,261	29,988
TOTAL	10,361	282,668	293,029

FY 2010 Participants by Country

Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	144	1,959	2,103
Azerbaijan	210	1,727	1,937
Belarus	22	137	159
Eurasia Regional	266	234	500
Eurasia Unspecified	2	24	26
Georgia	216	9,187	9,403
Kazakhstan	278	6,338	6,616
Kyrgyzstan	133	2,039	2,172
Moldova	152	742	894
Russia	860	6,640	7,500
Tajikistan	116	2,548	2,664
Turkmenistan	101	898	999
Ukraine	651	2,778	3,429
Uzbekistan	41	5,384	5,425
TOTAL	3,192	40,635	43,827

FY 2010 Participants by Country

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	215	9,265	9,480
Andorra	6	3	9
Austria	1,255	9,948	11,203
Belgium	185	844	1,029
Bosnia-Herzegovina	88	7,740	7,828
Bulgaria	252	826	1,078
Croatia	101	1,045	1,146
Cyprus	38	872	910
Czech Republic	186	2,493	2,679
Denmark	774	9,351	10,125
Eastern Europe Regional	223	656	879
Estonia	113	624	737
Europe Unspecified	102	349	451
European Union	445	587	1,032
Finland	220	394	614
France	1,381	1,925	3,306
Germany	7,488	10,551	18,039
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	309	1,056	1,365
Guernsey	0	3	3
Hungary	328	2,258	2,586
Iceland	19	36	55
Ireland	123	276	399
Italy	676	1,925	2,601
Jersey	0	2	2
Kosovo	168	15,736	15,904
Latvia	456	6,143	6,599
Liechtenstein	0	1	1
Lithuania	45	1,469	1,514
Luxembourg	6	41	47
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	185	12,328	12,513
Malta	58	390	448
Monaco	0	1	1
NATO	0	0	0
Netherlands	335	1,111	1,446
Northern Ireland	0	2	2
Norway	209	1,080	1,289
Poland	183	44,243	44,426
Portugal	833	2,231	3,064
Romania	244	2,280	2,524
Serbia and Montenegro	269	9,037	9,306
Slovakia	116	873	989
Slovenia	104	849	953
Spain	1,235	1,095	2,330
Sweden	177	713	890
Switzerland	532	448	980
Turkey	712	2,619	3,331
United Kingdom	1,109	128,886	129,995

Vatican (Holy See)	6	3	9
Western Europe Regional	1	15	16
TOTAL	21,510	294,624	316,134

FY 2010 Participants by Country

Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	56	524	580
Bahrain	132	6,313	6,445
Egypt	743	98,132	98,875
Iran	5	39	44
Iraq	113	41,373	41,486
Israel	261	9,155	9,416
Jordan	384	14,060	14,444
Kuwait	22	683	705
Lebanon	49	4,541	4,590
Libya	9	159	168
Morocco	687	3,762	4,449
Near East Regional	100	340	440
Near East Unspecified	2	14	16
Oman	87	663	750
Qatar	29	266	295
Saudi Arabia	126	3,318	3,444
Syria	108	282	390
Tunisia	105	767	872
United Arab Emirates	116	1,102	1,218
West Bank and Gaza	90	13,915	14,005
Yemen	6	987	993
TOTAL	3,230	200,395	203,625

FY 2010 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	52	419	471
TOTAL	52	419	471

FY 2010 Participants by Country

South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	387	782,271	782,658
Bangladesh	145	461,623	461,768
Bhutan	9	52	61
India	947	60,991	61,938
Maldives	6	223	229
Nepal	58	151,829	151,887
Pakistan	288	94,530	94,818
South Asia Regional	23	1,024	1,047
South Asia Unspecified	0	2	2
Sri Lanka	107	641	748
TOTAL	1,970	1,553,186	1,555,156

FY 2010 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	16	246	262
Benin	131	5,295	5,426
Botswana	134	4,404	4,538
Burkina Faso	160	445	605
Burundi	7	336	343
Cameroon	237	654	891
Cape Verde	64	378	442
Central African Republic	5	100	105
Chad	28	396	424
Comoros	0	175	175
Congo (Brazzaville)	8	236	244
Cote d'Ivoire	14	429	443
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	1,493	1,499
Djibouti	27	576	603
Equatorial Guinea	16	172	188
Eritrea	2	9	11
Ethiopia	123	4,442	4,565
Gabon	11	437	448
Gambia, The	104	495	599
Ghana	315	13,878	14,193
Guinea	39	1,052	1,091
Guinea-Bissau	0	181	181
Kenya	319	1,955	2,274
Lesotho	103	1,031	1,134
Liberia	62	995	1,057
Madagascar	134	24,148	24,282
Malawi	166	925	1,091
Mali	191	15,881	16,072
Mauritania	6	462	468
Mauritius	19	394	413
Mozambique	208	2,853	3,061
Namibia	158	917	1,075
Niger	92	212	304
Nigeria	88	6,032	6,120
Rwanda	95	2,475	2,570
Sao Tome and Principe	3	235	238
Senegal	392	1,828	2,220
Seychelles	4	141	145
Sierra Leone	54	357	411
Somalia	1	14	15
South Africa	467	18,041	18,508
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	61	1,128	1,189
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	19	115	134
Sudan	9	467	476
Swaziland	79	9,991	10,070
Tanzania	347	973	1,320
Togo	127	309	436
Uganda	161	5,768	5,929

Zambia	210	1,045	1,255
Zimbabwe	16	966	982
TOTAL	5,038	135,487	140,525

FY 2010 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	0	8	8
Antigua and Barbuda	17	54	71
Argentina	351	2,571	2,922
Aruba	0	3	3
Bahamas	27	1,543	1,570
Barbados	50	163	213
Belize	198	2,011	2,209
Bermuda	5	81	86
Bolivia	89	25,447	25,536
Brazil	922	5,833	6,755
British West Indies	1	0	1
Canada	919	11,708	12,627
Caribbean Regional	7	56	63
Cayman Islands	0	51	51
Chile	385	11,659	12,044
Colombia	310	55,262	55,572
Costa Rica	386	9,593	9,979
Cuba	2	43	45
Dominica	12	28	40
Dominican Republic	324	11,212	11,536
Ecuador	355	2,842	3,197
El Salvador	416	37,298	37,714
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	5	17	22
Grenada	7	45	52
Guatemala	322	2,521	2,843
Guyana	82	117	199
Haiti	97	9,887	9,984
Honduras	243	1,615	1,858
Jamaica	153	612	765
Mexico	10,681	140,825	151,506
Montserrat	7	8	15
Netherlands Antilles	7	29	36
Nicaragua	292	13,798	14,090
Panama	377	1,264	1,641
Paraguay	316	1,087	1,403
Peru	412	2,090	2,502
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	30	33
St. Lucia	12	35	47
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10	50	60
Suriname	67	72	139
Trinidad and Tobago	42	367	409
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0	1
Uruguay	165	19,965	20,130
Venezuela	84	30,146	30,230
Virgin Islands,British	0	5	5
Western Hemisphere Regional	258	4,109	4,367
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	113	8	121

TOTAL	18,532	406,168	424,700
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APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG	- Assistant Attorney General	CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	CENTCOM	- Central Command
ACSS	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies	CFR	- Code of Federal Regulations
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act	CFTC	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
ADF	- African Development Foundation	CHDS	- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa	CIAT	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration
AFRICOM	- Africa Command	CIS	- Citizenship and Immigration Services
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
AITD	- Airports and International Training Division	CIV	- Councils for International Visitors
AOBTC	- Asylum Officer Basic Training Course	CIVITAS	- Civic Education Exchange Program
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers	CLA	- CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	CLDP	- Commercial Law Development Program
APEC	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	COMMIT-	- Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training
ARSP	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace	CPSC	- Consumer Product Safety Commission
ASBA	- Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas	CRA	- Community Reinvestment Act
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	CSOSA	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	CT	- Combating Terrorism
AT/CT	- Antiterrorism/Counterterrorism	CTFP	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	DAAG	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General
AUSA	- Assistant U.S. Attorney	DACs	- Documented Administrative Controls
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	DCOF	- Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
BEA	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	DDRA	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration
BOEMRE	- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement	DFG	- German Research Foundation
BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	DHS	- Department of Homeland Security
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol	DIAP	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program
CBP	- Customs and Border Protection	DID	- Deliberating in a Democracy
CBRC	- China Banking Regulatory Commission	DOC	- Department of Commerce
		DOD	- Department of Defense

GLOSSARY

DOE	- Department of Energy	FMCSA	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
DOI	- Department of the Interior	FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program
DOJ	- Department of Justice	FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program
DOL	- Department of Labor	FNAL	- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
DOS	- Department of State	FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration
DOT	- Department of Transportation	FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad
DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission	FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992
DS	- Diplomatic Security	FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
DSS	- Diplomatic Security Service	FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance
EA	- Eurasia	FTC	- Federal Trade Commission
EAP	- East Asia and Pacific	FTE	- Full-Time Employees
ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FY	- Fiscal Year
ECA/A/S-	Educational Information and Resources Branch	GAO	- Government Accountability Office
ECFMG	- Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates	GCMC	- George C. Marshall Center
EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	GLIN	- Global Legal Information Network
EERE	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	GMATS	- Global Maritime and Transportation School
EGEDA	- Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis	GO	- Global Officers
EIA	- Energy Information Administration	GOL-IN	- Government Online International Network
E-IMET	- Expanded International Military Education and Training	GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
EMI	- Emergency Management Institute	GSA	- General Services Administration
EOD	- Explosive Ordnance Disposal	HEA	- Higher Education Act
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency	HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services
ES	- Executive Seminars	HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ESF	- Economic Support Fund	HSI	- Homeland Security Investigations
ESFP	- Embassy Science Fellows Program	HSS	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security
EUR	- Europe	HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security	IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration	IAF	- Inter-American Foundation
FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service	IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission	ICETIPS	- ICE's Trafficking In Persons Strategy
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration	ICFA	- International Committee on Future Accelerators School
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
FDL	- Forensic Document Laboratory	ICN	- International Competition Network
FEB	- Federal Executive Boards	ICPEN	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network
FEC	- Federal Election Commission	ICRP	- International Commission on Radiological Protection
FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System	IEPS	- International Education Programs Service
FEI	- Federal Executive Institute	IFARHU	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	IFLA	- International Federation of Landscape Architects
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		
FERMILAB	- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory		
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration		
FIC	- Fogerty International Center		
FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education		
FLETA	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation		
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		
FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission		
FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		

GLOSSARY

IFPCU	- Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit	NAS	- National Academy of Sciences
IIP	- Office of International Information Programs	NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs	NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy	NCHRP	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program
ILO	- International Labor Organization	NCI	- National Cancer Institute
ILO-IPEC	- International Labor Organization- International Program on Elimination of Child Labor	NCPC	- National Capital Planning Commission
ILSC	- International Labor Statistics Center	NCPN	- Northern Colorado Plateau
IMET	- International Military Education and Training	NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration
IMTC	- International Media Training Center	NCUSIF	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund
INFN	- National Institute of Nuclear Physics	NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts
INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	NEA	- Near East
INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research	NED	- National Endowment for Democracy
IPRI	- Intellectual Property Rights Institute	NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities
IRS	- Internal Revenue Service	NESA	- Near East-South Asia
ISN	- International Security and Nonproliferation	NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
ISN/ECC	- Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Office of Export Control Cooperation	NFA	- National Fire Academy
ITA	- International Trade Administration	NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization
ITAU	- International Training and Assistance Units	NHI	- National Highway Institute
ITB	- International Training Branch	NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
ITT	- International Training and Technical Assistance Division	NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse
IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program	NIH	- National Institutes of Health
IVP	- International Visitors Program	NIJ	- National Institute of Justice
JCCRER	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research	NINDS	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes
JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
JUSTIPEN	- Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei	NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service
LECTITP	- Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program	NNDC	- National Nuclear Data Center
LOC	- Library of Congress	NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
LTC	- Lieutenant Colonel	NORTHCOM	- Northern Command
LWVF	- Leahy War Victims Fund	NPS	- National Park Service
MECEA	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	NRC	- National Research Council
MET	- Mobile Education Team	NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
MMC	- Marine Mammal Commission	NRDC	- Network of Nuclear Reaction Data Centers
MOET	- Ministry of Education and Training	NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
MOI	- Ministry of Interior	NSC	- National Security Council
MPP	- Mission Performance Plan	NSEP	- National Security Education Program
MSD	- Mobile Security Detachments	NSF	- National Science Foundation
MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board	NSPW	- National Security Planning Workshop
MTT	- Mobile Training Teams	NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NAEP	- National Assessment of Educational Progress	NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board
NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement	NWS	- National Weather Service
NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration	NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
		OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
		OCFT	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
		OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
		OGE	- Office of Government Ethics

GLOSSARY

OIA	- Office of International Affairs	SEVIS	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
OIP	- Office of International Programs	SLAC	- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
OIR	- Office of International Relations	SME	- Subject Matter Experts
OISE	- Office of International Science and Engineering	SOMO	- State Oil Marketing Organization
OJT	- On-the-Job Training	SOUTHCOM	- South Command
OPCW	- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	SRBC	- Susquehanna River Basin Commission
OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training	SSA	- Social Security Administration
OPM	- Office of Personnel Management	SSTAR	- Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
OSC	- Office of Special Counsel	STACS	- Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security
OSD	- Office of the Secretary of Defense	TOT	- Training-of-Trainers
OSDFS	- Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	TREAS	- Department of the Treasury
OSM	- Office of Spectrum Management	TRI	- International Training Section
OST	- Office of the Secretary	TRB	- Transportation Research Board
OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center	TSA	- Transportation Security Administration
P&R	- Personnel and Readiness	TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan
PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs	TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority
PACOM	- U.S. Pacific Command	TVPRA	- Trafficking Victims Protection Reorganization Act
PADA	- Personal Accounts Delivery Authority	UNODC	- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreement	UPD	- University Programs Division
PASI	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes	US	- United States
PC	- Peace Corps	USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
PL	- Public Law	U.S.C.	- United States Code
PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges	USCCR	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
PPD	- Presidential Policy Directives	USCG	- United States Coast Guard
PSC	- Professional Services Contractors	USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
PSDs	- Presidential Study Directives	USCIS	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
PSI	- Proliferation Security Initiative	USD	- Undersecretary of Defense
PTSS	- Program and Terrorism and Security Studies	USDA	- Department of Agriculture
RAIO	- Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate	USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE	- Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchange Division
REDD	- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation	USED	- Department of Education
RERF	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation	USFS	- United States Forest Service
RITA	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration	USG	- United States Government
RNSSC	- Regional Network of Strategic Studies Centers	USGS	- U.S. Geological Survey
RSCN	- Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
RSDO	- Refugee Status Determination Officers	USIP	- United States Institute of Peace
RSO	- Regional Security Officers	USMMA	- United States Merchant Marine Academy
SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	USNDP	- U.S. Nuclear Data Program
SA	- South Asia	USPAS	- U.S. Particle Accelerator School
SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training	USPC	- U.S. Postal Commission
SAIs	- Supreme Audit Institutions	USPC	- U.S. Parole Commission
SBA	- Small Business Administration	USPS	- United States Postal Service
SBGS	- State Border Guard Service	USPTO	- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission	USSS	- United States Secret Service
SEED	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989	USTDA	- United States Trade and Development Agency
SES	- Senior Executive Seminar	USTTI	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
		VA	- Department of Veterans Affairs
		VEF	- Vietnam Education Foundation

GLOSSARY

VOA	- Voice of America
VOCW	- Vietnam Open Course Ware
VOT	- Victims of Torture Fund
VSP	- Visiting Scholar Program
WDL	- World Digital Library
WHA	- Western Hemisphere
WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
WWICS	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

APPENDIX E: SECTION 108A OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT (MECA)

Typical MECEA Section 108A Approval Process

- (1) An embassy or a representative of an embassy calls or writes to inquire about obtaining approval of a program. Often, these inquiries go through the respective country desk officer at the U.S. Department of State.
- (2) Calls and inquiries are routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Exchange Coordination staff members, who serve as the staff for the IAWG, respond to the call or inquiry, as appropriate. This includes assistance to a representative of the foreign government on the rules and regulations of section 108A MECEA, including guidance on the requirements for approval.
- (3) The foreign government submits a formal program request to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. The request is then routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation for review and processing by the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff.
- (4) The Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff conducts a thorough review of the request. Proposed activities must be of the type referred to in sections 101 and 102 (a)(2)(i) of the Fulbright-Hays Act and the request must properly address all the stipulated requirements. If the application is incomplete, additional or clarifying information is requested from the applicant. Applicants may be asked to resubmit their request.
- (5) If the application is complete, the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff develops an official clearance package, which includes an action memorandum (with a recommendation for approval or disapproval) and related attachments (such as background material and a copy of the foreign government's official request). This package is routed through a clearance process and sent to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs for final decision and signature.
- (6) If the program request is approved by the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, an official letter, signed by the Under Secretary, is sent to the appropriate

representative of that foreign government, typically at their embassy to the United States.

(7) Notification is sent to the appropriate points of contact at the Department of State and to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

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PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*; and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).

SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§ 64.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.

§ 64.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

(a) *Federal employee* means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.

(b) A *foreign government* means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof. (c) A program of the *type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act* means a cultural exchange program involving “visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.”

(d) The “purpose stated in section 101 of the Act” is “to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which

unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.”

(e) *Secretary of State* means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) *Department of State* means the Department of State.

(g) *Act* means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

(h) *Member of the family or household* of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.3 Submission of application.

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

§ 64.4 Contents of application.

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following: (a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program; (b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees; (c) Average duration of stay abroad; (d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program; (e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that: (a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act; (b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and (c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

§ 64.6 Request for further information.

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

§ 64.7 Approval of application.

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee’s agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee’s agency states that it has no objection to such acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a “no objection” statement. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.9 Termination of approval.

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.